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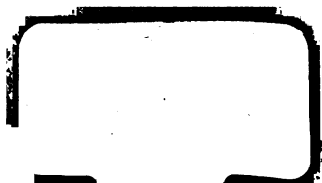
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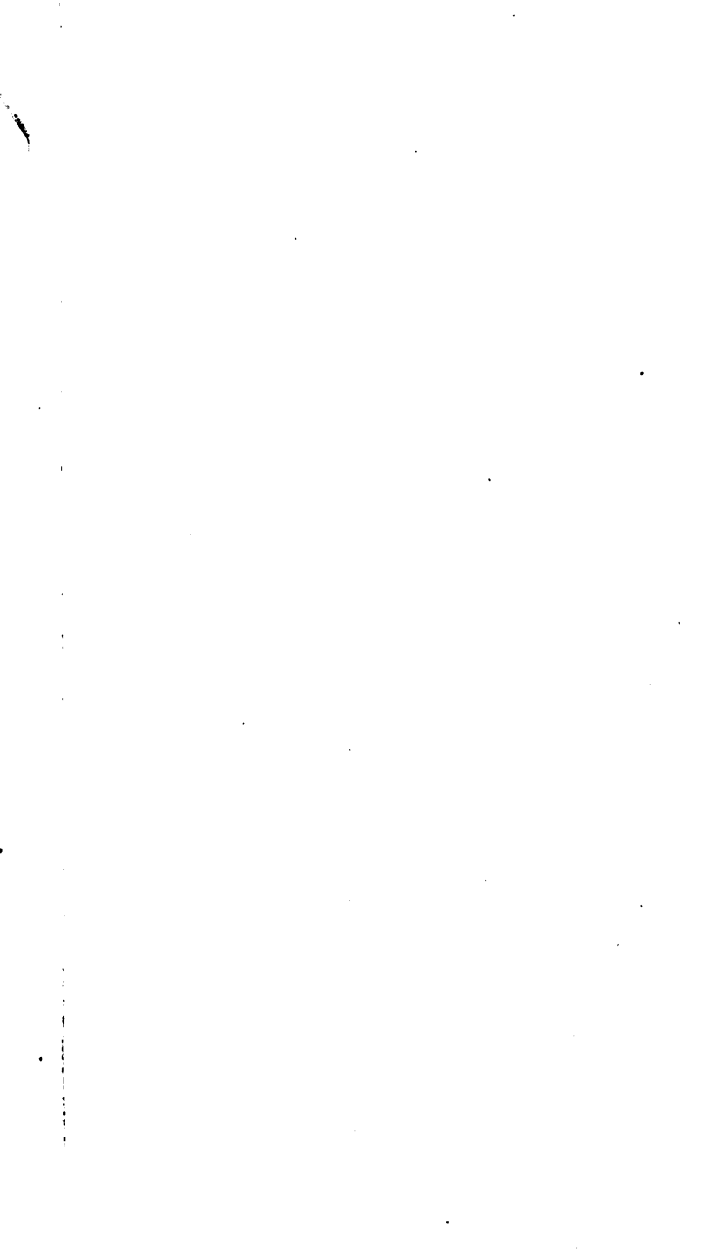
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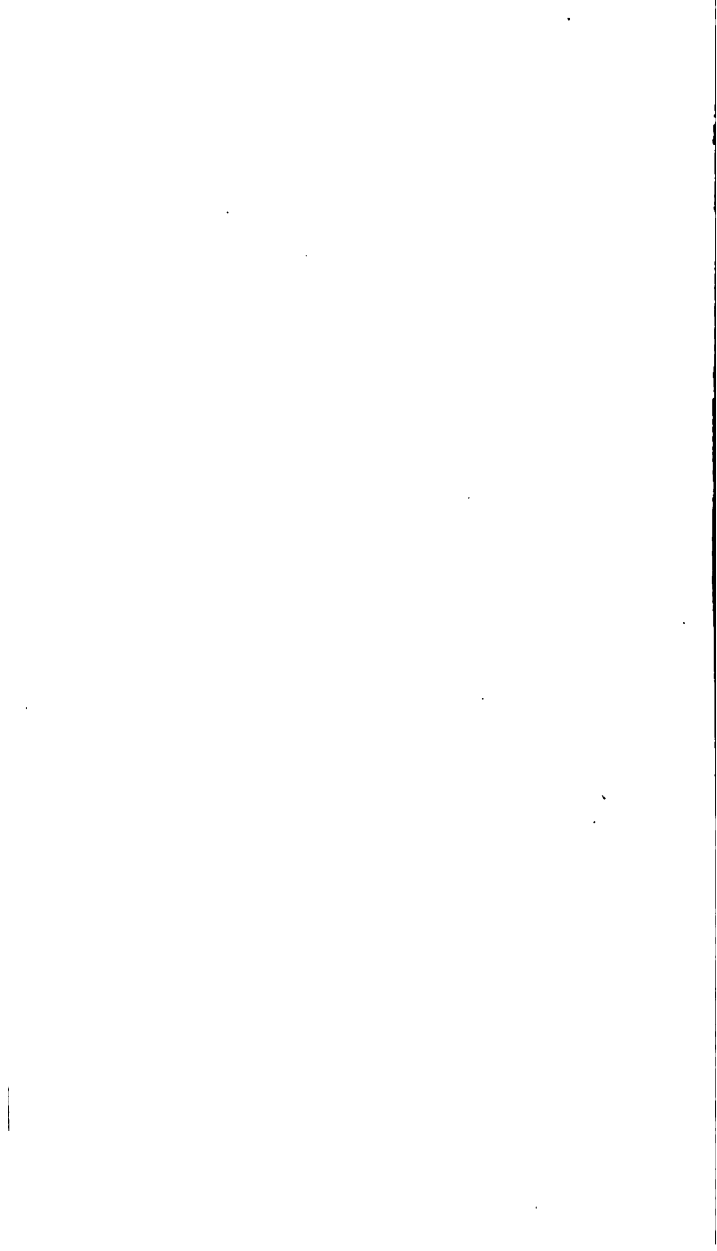
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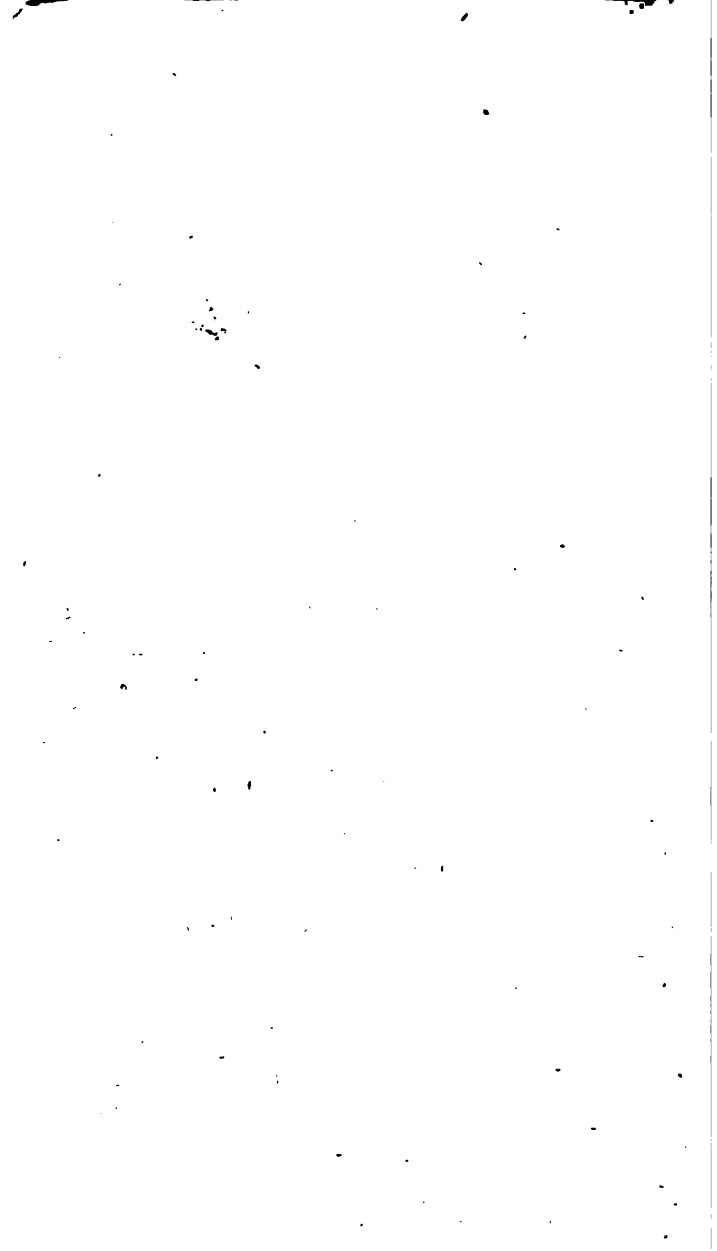


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The author will be very thankful for any corrections, additions, or amendments left with his publisher, R. Baldwin.

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KINGS of ENGLAND since the Heptarchy.

Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.	Names.
800,	Egbert, king of Wessex.	1189,	Richard I.
838,	Ethelwolf.	1199,	John.
857,	Ethelbald.	1216,	Henry III.
860,	Ethelbert.	1272,	Edward I.
866,	Ethelred.	1307,	Edward II.
872,	Alfred.	1327,	Edward III.
900,	Edward the Elder.	1377,	Richard II.
925,	Athelstan.	1399,	Henry IV.
942,	Edmund I.	1413,	Henry V.
946,	Edred.	1422,	Henry VI.
955,	Edwy.	1461,	Edward IV.
959,	Edgar.	1483,	Edward V.
975,	Edward the martyr. Simeon, <i>Usurper</i> .	1483,	Richard III.
1016,	Edmund II.	1485,	Henry VII.
1017,	Canute the Dane. Harold, <i>Usurper</i> .	1509,	Henry VIII.
1039,	Hardicanute.	1547,	Edward VI.
1041,	Edward the Con- fessor.	1553,	Mary.
1065,	Harold.	1558,	Elizabeth.
1066,	William the Con- queror.	1603,	James I.
1087,	William II.	1625,	Charles I. Cromwell, <i>Usurper</i> .
1100,	Henry I.	1649,	Charles II.
1135,	Stephen.	1685,	James II.
1154,	Henry II.	1689,	William and Mary.
		1702,	Anne.
		1714,	George I.
		1727,	George II.
		1760,	George III.



THE
HISTORIANS
VADE-MECUM.

A ARON, born 1575, died 1453 before Christ.
Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, shooting at
a buck, at Bramshill Park, Hampshire, accidentally
killed the keeper, for which he was deemed inca-
pable of any longer performing the functions of a
bishop, 1621, died August 3, 1633, aged 71.

Abdalla, son of Omar, flourished 625.

Abel, born in the third year of the world; killed by
Cain, 129, ditto, 3874 before Christ.

Abelard, Peter, died 1143, aged 62.

✓ Aberconway castle, Carnarvonshire, built, 1284.

Abercorn, Scots earldom of, created 1606. (name
Hamilton.)

Aberdeen, Scots earldom of, created 1682. (name
Gordon.)

Aberdeen, university of, founded; 1477; King's
College founded, 1500; Marsham College found-
ed, 1593.

Abergavenny, barony of, created 1295. (name Nevil.)

Aberystwith Castle, built in Henry the First's reign; burnt, 1142.

Abingdon abbey, built by **Edinewold**, bishop of Sherborn, 958.

Abingdon, earldom of, created 1682. (name Bertie.)

Abingdon, Berks, incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary.

Aboyne, Scots earldom, created 1660. (name Gordon.)

Abraham called, which began the 430 years of sojournings, 1921; entertained three angels, 1847; offered up his son Isaac, then 25 years old, 1874; died 1821 before Christ, aged 175.

Abu Bekr died 634, aged 63.

Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.

Academy of Sciences established in France, 1666; ditto of architecture, 1671; ditto royal at Nismes, 1682. See Society.

Acapulco ship, a Spanish galleon, worth 313,000*l.* taken in the South-Seas by Anson, and brought home, June 14, 1744.

Achilles, the Grecian general, died, 1184 before Christ.

Acts of the apostles written in 63.

Adam created, Friday, October 28, 4004, died, 3034 before Christ, aged 930.

Addison, Joseph, born 1671, died June 17, 1719.

Admiral, lord high, held by commission, since 1708.

Ado, the historian, died 874.

Adrian, the emperor, visited Britain, and built a strong rampart 80 miles long, between Tyne and the Frith of Solway, 138.

Affirmation, Quaker's, accepted by act of parliament as an oath, it being one of their principles not to swear, Feb. 13, 1702.

African company established, 1695.

Agamemnon, died after 904 before Christ.

Agaric,

Agaric, the styptic power of, discovered by Brossard, a Frenchman, 1750.

Agathias flourished, 565.

Agathocles massacred the wives and children of his soldiers for having put two of his sons to death, 307 before Christ.

Agefilans, king of Sparta, 400; died, 360 before Christ.

Agis, died, 241 before Christ.

Agricola, the Roman general, died in 93, aged 56.

Agricola, Rod. died 1485, aged 43.

Agriculture, invented by Triptolemy, about 1600 before Christ.

Agrippa, king of Judea, died in 44, aged 54, having reigned 24 years.

Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 48.

Ahab, died, 897 before Christ.

Ahaz, died, 726 before Christ.

Air-guns invented, 1656.

Air-pump, invented by Ottoguerike, a German, 1454.

Ajax, son of Teucer, flourished 1154 before Christ.

Ajax, son of Telamon, flourished 1149 before Christ.

Akenfide, Dr. Mark, died June 23, 1770, aged 35.

Alban, St. the first English martyr, died 303.

Albani, Francis, painter of Bologna, died 1660, aged 82.

Alban's, St. the monastery built there, by Offa, king of Mercia, who began his reign, 775.

Albemarle, earldom of, created 1696. (name Keppel.)

Alberoni, Cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.

Albertus Magnus, died 1280.

Albinus, died 198.

Albumazer flourished, 841.

Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished, 607 before Christ.

Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished, 378.

Alcibiades, Athenian general, died 404 before Christ, aged 46.

Alexander the Great, born 356; succeeded Philip,

- 336; founded the Grecian empire, 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Christ, aged 32.
- Alexander III.** Pope, compelled Henry II. king of England, and the king of France, to hold his stirrups while he mounted his horse, 1182.
- Alexandria** in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls were six miles in circuit, 335; taken by Cæsar, 46 before Christ; taken by the Saracens, 640.
- Aldermen** first appointed, 882.
- Alfhelm** murdered, by order of Edric, 1009.
- Alfred**, fourth son of Ethelwolf, born 849, at Wantage, Berks; succeeded his brother, Ethelred I. on the throne of England, 872; took London from the Danes, besieged Rochester, and drove them to their ships, 882; he divided England into counties and hundreds, and formed a body of laws, which, though now lost, is generally esteemed the origin of *Common Law*. He died 900, and was succeeded by his second son, Edward the Elder.
- Alfred**, son of Ethelred II. his eyes were put out, 600 of his train murdered at Guildford by earl Godwin's vassals, and he led to a monastery at Ely, 1036, where he died soon after.
- Algebra** first known in Europe, 1494; letters in Algebraic calculation, made use of by Fran. Vieta, 1590.
- Allegiance**, oath of, first administered, 1606.
- Allen**, Irish viscount, title of, created 1717. (name Allen.)
- Alleyn**, Edward, the player, born 1566; founded Dulwich College, June 21, 1619, died 1626.
- Allington Castle**, Kent, built about 1154.
- All-Saints**, festival of, instituted, 835.
- All-Souls**, festival of, established, 998.
- All-Souls College**, Oxford, founded by Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury, 1437. (40 fellows.)
- Allum** brought to perfection, 1609.
- Alnewick abbey**, Northumberland, founded 1147.
- Alphonfus** of Arragon, died 1284, aged 67.
- Alresford,**

Alresford, Hampshire, totally destroyed by fire, 1660 ; twice since.

Altamont, Irish earldom of, created 1771. (name Browne.)

Altars first consecrated by pope Sylvester, 1334.

Alva, duke of, died 1582, aged 74.

Amersbury nunnery, Wilts, built 976.

Ambrose, St. born 333 ; made bishop of Milan, 374 ; died 397.

Ambrosius Aurelius chosen king of the Britons, 465, crowned at Stonehenge ; died 508.

America first discovered, by John Cabot, a Venetian, 1498 ; settled in James the First's reign.

Amicable Society, Serjeants Inn, chartered, 1706.

Amos began to prophesy, 787 before Christ.

Amphitheatre at Rome, planned by Augustus, and built by Vespasian.

Amsterdam, opera-house burnt, only seven persons lost, 1772.

Amyot, bishop of Auxerre, born 1514, died 1595.

Anabaptist meeting-house, the first, established in London, 1640.

Anabaptists, four Dutchmen burnt for heresy, 1538 ; some imprisoned for a plot against Oliver Cromwell, 1657 ; an insurrection of them under Venner, Jan. 6, 1661.

Anacharsis, Scythian philosopher, lived about 554 before Christ.

Anacreon, died 474 before Christ, aged 85.

Analy, Irish barony, created 1766. (name Gore.)

Ananias, and his wife Sapphira, struck dead, 33.

Anastasius, died 518, aged 87.

Anathema, the first, brought into the church, 387.

Anatomy restored by Jacobus Carpenfis, 1550.

Anaxagoras, died 428 before Christ, aged 70.

Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flourished 378 before Christ.

Anaxarchus, flourished 340 before Christ.

Anaximander, died 547 before Christ, aged 64.

Anaximenes, the philosopher, lived about 556 before Christ.

Ancaſter, dukedom of, created 1715. (name Bertie.)

Anchors of ſhips invented, 578.

Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69.

Andrews, biſhop of Winton, born about 1555, died 1626.

Andronicus, peripatetic philoſopher, flouriſhed 100 before Chriſt.

Angelo, Michael, died 1564, aged 89.

Angleſey, the Mona of the Romans, reduced by Julius Agricola, 76.

Angria, his family, ſeized, 1750.

Anhalt, reverend George, prince of, born 1507, died 1557.

Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, by a daughter of the duke of Norfolk, married to Henry VIII.

Nov. 1532; crowned, June 1, 1533; tried by order of the king on a charge of inceſt with her brother, and, though not guilty, convicted, and beheaded, May 14, 1536, aged 29.

Ann, queen, ſecond daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to the prince of Denmark, 1683; loſt her ſon George duke of Glouceſter by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; ſucceeded her brother-in-law, William III. on the throne; March 8, 1702; ſettled the firſt fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, 1704; crowned, April 23 following; died, Auguſt 1, 1714, of a fever and lethargy, aged 49, and was ſucceeded by her ſecond couſin, George I. elector of Hano-ver.

Annandale, Scots marquiſate of, created 1701, (name Johnſton.)

Annibal, Carthaginian general, died 260 before Chriſt.

Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, five years before the vulgar date of the Chriſtian æra.

Anſelm, died 1109, aged 76.

Anſon, admiral, died 1762.

Anthony,

Anthony, Marc. died 30 before Christ, aged 53.

Anthony, St. the Great, died in a desert, Feb, 14, 356, aged 105.

Anthony, St. of Padua, died 1231.

Antioch, 100,000 people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Christ.

Antiochus massacred 80,000 of the people of Jerusalem for revolting, 170; put Eleazer and the seven brothers, known by the name of the Maccabees, to death, 168; died in the greatest torments, 164 before Christ.

Antipater, died 319 before Christ.

Antisthenes, the philosopher, lived 395 before Christ.

Antonius, M. the orator, died 87 before Christ, aged 56.

Antrim, Irish earldom of, created 1620. (name Macdonnel.)

Antwerp, a rising of the Protestants there, 1571.

Anvari, the Persian poet, died 1201.

Apelles, the painter, flourished 334 before Christ.

Apocrypha, history of, ends 135 before Christ.

Apollo, temple of, founded, 434 before Christ.

Apollodorus, the architect, flourished 104.

Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 before Christ.

Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.

Appian, the historian, flourished in 143.

Apricots and Artichokes brought in, 1578.

Apsley, barony of, created 1771. (name Bathurst.)

Apuleius of Medaura, flourished about 200.

Aquila, flourished 128.

Aquinas, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.

Aquitaine annexed to the crown of France, 1370.

Arbuthnot, Scots viscount, title of, created 1641. (name Arbuthnot.)

Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1681, died 1735.

Arcefilaus, the academic, flourished 300 before Christ.

Archangel, the passage to, discovered in Mary's time, but not traded to by the English till about 1569.

- Archelaus, king of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 before Christ.
- Archer of Umberflade, barony of, created 1747. (name Archer.)
- Archilochus, inventor of Iambic verse, flourished 686 before Christ.
- Archimedes, the mathematician, killed, 212 before Christ.
- Ardchattan priory, Scotland, founded 1230.
- Arden, Irish barony, created 1770. (name Perceval.)
- Argonautic expedition. See Ilium.
- Argos, the kingdom of, began under Inachus, 1856 before Christ, i.e. 1080 years before the first olympiad.
- Argyle, marquis of, beheaded in Scotland, for rebelling against England, May 27, 1661.
- Argyle, earl of, invaded Scotland with about 2500 men, May, 1685; defeated and executed at Edinburgh soon after.
- Argyle, Scots dukedom of, created 1701. (name Campbell.)
- Arianism, the ruling religion in the west, 493.
- Arion, the musician, flourished 620 before Christ.
- Ariosto, the Italian poet, born 1474, died 1533.
- Aristarchus, the tragic poet, alive 453 before Christ, aged 100.
- Aristarchus, the astronomer, died about 280 before Christ, aged 81.
- Aristides, the Greek orator, lived 488 before Christ.
- Aristonicus, strangled at Rome by order of the senate, 126 before Christ.
- Aristophanes, died 200 before Christ, aged 80.
- Aristotle, died at Chalcide, 322 before Christ, aged 63.
- Arithmetic, decimal, invented by Regiomontanus.
- Arius, the heretic, died 336.
- Armada, the Spanish; 130 ships, with 50,000 men, destined to invade England, arrived in the channel, July, 1588, but was broken by a storm.
- Arminianism, taught by Vorstius, the disciple of Arminius, 1611.

Arminius died, 1608.

Arms, French, quartered with the English, 1358.

Arms, coats of, came in vogue in the reign of Richard I.

Army, first standing one in modern times established by Charles VII. of France, 1448. See Troops, Yeomen.

Arnobius, flourished 303.

Arran, Irish earldom of, created 1762. (name Gore.)

Array, first commission of, to raise a militia, issued, 1422.

Arrian, Roman historian, flourished 150.

Arfaces, died 245 before Christ.

Artabanus, died 229.

Artaxerxes, king of Persia, died 242 before Christ.

Artemidorus, flourished 146 before Christ.

Artemisia, flourished 480 before Christ.

Arthur, king, died 542, aged 70.

Arthur, Henry the Seventh's eldest son, born September 20, 1486; married to Catherine the king of Spain's fourth daughter, Nov. 12, 1501; died April 2, 1502.

Artichokes, *vide* Apricots.

Articles of religion, 42 published by the clergy without consent of parliament, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571; royal declaration prefixed to them, first published, 1628; 104 drawn up by archbishop Usher for Ireland, 1615; established, 1634.

Arundel of Wardour, barony of, created 1605, (name Arundel.)

Arundel, Sussex, chartered by queen Elizabeth.

Arundelian tables, made, 264 before Christ.

Arviragus, the general, flourished in 80.

Asaph, St. died, 599.

Ascham, the commonwealth's envoy at Madrid, murdered by the banished royalists, 1655.

Ascue, Ann, burnt for heresy (denying the real presence) 1546.

Ashbrook, Irish viscount, title of, created 1751. (name Flower.)

Ashburnham, earldom of, created 1730. (name Ashburnham.)

Ashby de la Zouch castle, Leicester, built long before 1399; demolished, 1648.

Ashmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born 1617; died 1692.

Aspasia flourished at Athens, 448 before Christ.

Assassination plot, for killing king William in his way from Richmond, discovered, Feb. 1696.

Assurance-office, charter granted to the London and the Royal, 1716.

Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus 2084 before Christ, lasted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes.

Aston, Scots barony of, created 1628. (name Aston.)

Astronomy, first studied by the Moors, and brought into Europe, 1201; modern, taken up by Copernicus.

Athanasius, St. died 371, aged 73.

Athelstan made king of Kent, by his father Ethelwolf, 848; died about 853.

Athelstan, the natural son and successor of Edward the Elder, crowned king of England at Kingston, 925; invaded Scotland, and brought Constantine to subjection, 936; reduced the Welch, 939; and Exeter and Scilly, 940; died at Gloucester, 941, and was succeeded by his brother, Edmund I.

Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished about 177.

Athens, one of the twelve cities in Attica, founded by the Cecrops, 1571; taken by Xerxes 480 before Christ.

Athlone, Irish earldom of, created 1691. (name Ginkell.)

Athole, Scots dukedom of, created 1703. (name Murray.)

Atkins, Sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.

Aurberbury, bishop of Rochester, banished for conspiring

spiring against George I. June 18, 1723; died 1732, aged 69.

Attila, with his Huns, ravaged the Roman empire, 447.

Attraction, the idea of, first given by Kepler, 1605.

Aubrey, John, the antiquary, born 1626; died about 1700.

Audley of Helseigh, barony of, created 1296. (name Touchet.)

Audley, lord, beheaded for a rape and sodomy, 1531.

Augmentation-office established, 1704.

Augustin, St. father of the Latin church, born 354; baptised 387, died 431.

Augustin, St. sent by pope Gregory to convert the Britons, landed in the isle of Thanet, 597; soon after made the first archbishop of Canterbury; died 604.

Augustine's, St. monastery, Canterbury, founded 605.

Augustine friars first appeared in England, about 1250; their church granted to German Lutherans, 1551.

Augustus, king of Poland, died 1733.

Aulus Gellius flourished, 112.

Aurenzebe died 1707, aged 90.

Aurora Borealis, first seen, 1715; Electricity of, discovered by Wideburg at Jena, 1769.

Ausonius, died after 392.

Austrian family, present one, began in Germany, 1273.

Aylesford, earldom of, created 1714. (name Finch.)

Aylmer of Balrath. Irish barony of, created 1718. (name Aylmer.)

Aylmouth castle, Northumberland, built by Ida, first king of Northumberland.

Aylsbury, Berks, incorporated, 1554.

Azores, the islands of, first seen, 1449.

B.

BABEL, Tower of, began to be built 2247 before Christ, which continued building 40 years; when God confounded the builders language, and dispersed them into different nations. Thence arose the difference of languages, the dispersion of the people, and the forming of empires. From Japhet, the eldest son of Noah, sprung the inhabitants of the north of Europe, and Asia, as well as those of the west. From Shem, came the people of the east, as also those of Israel; and from Ham, descended the Canaanites, Phillistines, Egyptians, and the ancient possessors of Africa.

Babington, and 13 others, hanged for conspiring to assassinate queen Elizabeth, 1586.

Babylon, kingdom of, founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Christ.

Bacchylides, the painter, died 480 before Christ.

Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1292.

Bacon, Sir Francis, lord chancellor, sent to the Tower, on a charge of bribery, 1622; died April 9, 1626, aged 66.

Baden, congress at, 1714.

Bæotian war commenced 379, ended 366 before Christ.

Bahama Islands not known to the English till 1667; settled 1718.

Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402; died 1403.

Baker, Sir Richard, author of the Chronicle, born 1584; died 1645.

Balambangan ceded to the English, 1762.

Balbeck built in 14.

Baldwin, the emperor, died 1206.

Balcarras, Scots earldom of, created 1651. (name Lindsay.)

Balchen, admiral, cast away in the Victory, October, 1744.

Bale, bishop of Ossory, the historian, born 1495, died 1563.

Baliol,

Baliol College, Oxford, founded by John Baliol, 1262. (12 fellows.)

Ballenden, Scots barony, created 1661. (name Ballenden.)

Balsamon, flourished, 1191.

Balthazar saw the hand writing on the wall, 538 before Christ.

Baltinglass, Irish barony, created 1763, (name Stratford.)

Baltzar, Thomas, the musician, flourished, 1658.

Balzac, French writer, born 1594, died 1654.

Bamborough castle, Northumberland, built by Ima, 559.

Banbury, Oxfordshire, chartered by queen Mary; anew by James I.

Bancroft, a Lord-mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. 1729, which is, by his will, disposed of to charitable uses by the Draper's company.

Banff, Scots barony of, created 1642, (name Ogilvie.)

Bangor, Irish barony; created 1770. (name Ward.)

Bangor cathedral built, 516.

Bank, old one, Scotland, created 1695; royal ditto, 1727.

Bank of England established, 1693; house built, 1732.

Bank stock, three per cent. ann. created 1726; three per cent. consol. ditto, 1731; three per cent. red. ditto, 1746; three per cent. ann. payable at the South-Sea house, 1751; three and a half per cent. ann. ditto, 1758; long ann. ditto, 1761; four per cent. consol. ditto, 1762.

Bantam, eight ambassadors of, arrived in England, 1682.

Barbadoes, first English settlement in the West-Indies, 1625.

Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died 1517, aged 43.

Barbers, the first profession brought to Rome from Sicily, 299 before Christ.

Barbers and surgeons in London made one company, 1540.

Bank of Lyons, 1518

Bar-

- Barclay, John, died 1621, aged 37.
 Barclay, Robert, the quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
 Bark, Jesuits, brought to France by cardinal Lugo, 1650.
 Barnabites, foundation of, in France, by a bull of Clement VII. 1533.
 Barnard, Sir John, Lord mayor of London, 1738, died 1764, aged 80.
 Barnewall, of Kingston, Irish viscount, title of, created 1646. (name Barnewall.)
 Barocci, of Urbin, painter, born 1528, died 1612.
 Barometers invented by Torricelli, a Florentine, 1626.
 Baron, title of, called by the Saxons, Thane, first given in England by patent, to Richard II. 1388.
 Baronets first created, 1611.
 Baronius, died 1607, aged 69.
 Barrington of Ardglasa, Irish viscount, title of, created 1720. (name Barrington.)
 Barrow, rev. Dr. Isaac, died 1677, aged 46.
 Barrymore, Irish earldom of, created 1627. (name Barry.)
 Bartholomew, St. martyred, August 24, 71.
 Bartholomew monastery, near Smithfield, built, 1100.
 Bartolomeo, Dutch painter, born 1620, died 1660.
 Bartolomeo, French painter, born 1469, died 1517.
 Barton, a Scotchman, having obtained a letter of marque against the Scots, turned pirate, and committed depredations on the English, but lord Surrey's sons failed out, fought him, and slew him, 1513.
 Basil, St. died 378, aged 51.
 Bassano, Italian painter, born 1510, died 1592.
 Bateman, Irish viscount, title of, created 1725. (name Bateman.)
 Bathurst of Batlesden, earldom of, created 1772. (name Bathurst.)
 Bath, springs of, discovered 871 before Christ.
 Bath, its bishopric confirmed by statute of 35th of Hen. VIII; city chartered by queen Elizabeth.
 Bath,

- Bath**, order of the, instituted at the coronation of Henry the Fourth; re-established, 1725.
Batterley bridge built, 1772.
Battle abbey, Suffex, founded 1066.

BATTLES before CHRIST.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Battle of Actium, 31. | Battle of Marathon, 490. |
| —Arbela, 331. | —Pharsalia, 47. |
| —Eurymedon, 470. | —Philippi, 41. |
| —Issus, 333. | —River Granicus, 334. |
| —Leuctra, 373. | —Salamis, 480. |
| —Mantineæ, 363. | |

BATTLES after CHRIST.

- Battle of Agincourt**, between the French and English, when Henry V. conquered; 10,000 of the French were killed, and 14000 taken prisoners. The English lost only 40, October 25, 1415.
- St. Alban's**, May 22, 1455.
 - Alcazar**, where Sebastian, king of Portugal, was killed, 1577.
 - Almanza**, in Spain, 1707.
 - Arques**, near Dieppe, September 22, 1598.
 - Ascalon**, Judea, when Richard I. defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 men, 1191.
 - Ashdown**, between Canute and Edmund, when Edmund conquered, 1016.
 - Aughrim**, in Ireland, between the French and English, when the enemy lost 7000, the English only 600 killed, and 960 wounded, July 22, 1691.
 - Banbury**, between the rebels and royalists, when the first were victorious, July 26, 1469.
 - Bannockburn**, between the Scots and the English, when the English were routed, June 25, 1314.
 - Barnet**, between the earl of Warwick and Edward IV. when the earl was slain, and his army defeated: about 3000 of the vanquished fell, and 1500 of the conquerors, April 14, 1471.
- Near

Battle near Barnet, Easter-day, between the houses of York and Lancaster, 1468.

—**Beaugé**, between the French and English, when the English were defeated, and the duke of Clarence was killed, April 3, 1421.

—**Belgrade**, July 16, 1717.

—**Benburg**, in Ireland, 1646.

—**Bergen**, between the French and English, under prince Ferdinand, when the former were defeated with the loss of about 2000 men, April 13, 1759.

—**Blackheath**, between the rebels and royalists, when the first were beaten, June 22, 1497. See Flammoc.

—**Blackwater**, in Ireland, 1597.

—**Blenheim**, between the English and the French, when the latter was defeated with the loss of near 27,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners; the victors lost only 5000, and 8000 wounded and taken prisoners, August 3, 1704.

—**Bloreheath**, between the earl of Sarum and lord Audley, when Sarum conquered, September 23, 1459.

—**Boston**, in America, between the rebels and the royalists, when the former were routed, June 17, 1775.

—**Bosworth**, between Richard III. and the earl of of Richmond, when Richard III. fell, August 22, 1485.

—**Bothwell-bridge**, between the royalists and the rebels, when the latter were routed, 700 of whom were killed, and 1200 taken prisoners, June 22, 1679.

—**Bovines**, between the king of France and the emperor Otho, when France was victorious, July 25, 1214.

—**Boyne**, between king William and king James, when the latter was defeated, with the loss of 1500 men: king William lost about 500, July 1, 1690.

Battle

Battle of Braddockdown, between the parliament forces and royalists, when the former were defeated, 1643.

—Breeches, in Italy, 1734.

—Cherington, between the royalists and the parliament forces, when the latter, under Sir William Waller, were victorious, spring, 1644.

—Chesterfield, 1296.

—Coutras, in France, October 20, 1586.

—Crecy, between England and France, when the latter was defeated with the loss of near 36,000 men. Many of the principal nobility of France were slain in this action, as were the kings of Bohemia and Majorca: the Bohemian motto was *Ich dien*, I serve; which the prince of Wales, who was instrumental to this victory, immediately adopted in memorial of it. Very few English were lost, August 26, 1346.

—Crevant, in Burgundy, between France and England, when the latter was victorious, June, 1423.

—Cropredy bridge, between the royalists and the parliament forces, under Sir William Waller, when the latter were defeated, autumn, 1644.

—Culloden, under the duke of Cumberland, between the royalists and rebels, when the latter were defeated; this put an end to the rebellion, April 16, 1746.

—St. Denis, in France, 1567.

—St. Denis, in France, 1678.

—Dettingen, between England, under George II. and France, when the former was successful; the French lost, killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 5000 men; the English, &c. about 3000, June 26, 1743.

—Dumblain, between the royalists, under the duke of Argyle, and the rebels under the earl of Mar, November 12, 1715.

—Dunbar, between Edward I. and the Scots, when the former subdued Scotland; the Scots lost 20000 men, April 27, 1296.

Battle

- Battle of Dunbar**, between Cromwell and the Scots, when the former was victorious, and killed 3000, and took 9000 men, though the Scots were double the number, September 3, 1650.
- Dunes**, between England and Spain, when the Spaniards were totally defeated, 1658.
- Dreux**, in France, 1562.
- Durham**, between England and Scotland, when the English were headed by queen Phillippa, and David, king of Scots, was taken prisoner, October 17, 1346.
- Near Eckeren**, June 16, 1703.
- Edgehill**, between the royalists and the parliament forces, when 5000 were slain on both sides, October 23, 1642.
- Erne-river**, between the English and Scots, when the latter lost above 12000 men, the former scarcely 30, August 11, 1332.
- Evesham**, between the royalists, under prince Edward, and the rebel barons under the earl of Leicester, when the former were victorious, and the earl was slain, August 4, 1265.
- Falkirk**, between the rebels under the pretender, and the royalists under general Hawley, when the latter were defeated, January 17, 1746.
- Floudon**, between the English and the Scots, when the latter were defeated, and the king of Scots, and most of the Scots nobility were slain, September 9, 1513.
- Fontenoy**, between the English, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loss of about 12000 men on each side, April 30, 1745.
- Glasgow**, 1568.
- Glenbeil**, in Scotland, June 10, 1719.
- Graffenstein**, between the allied army, under prince Ferdinand, and the French, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 2550 men, including 162 officers; the allies lost only 300 men, June 24, 1762.

Battle of Guostalla, August, 1734.

- Halidon-hill, near Berwick, between the English, under Edward III. and the Scots under Douglas the regent, when the latter were defeated with the loss of near 30,000 men, whereas the English lost only one knight, one esquire, and thirteen private men, July 19, 1333.
- Near Hambildon, 1402.
- Harlaw, in Scotland, 1410.
- Hastings, between the Normans, under William the Conqueror, and the English under Harold, when Harold was slain, and the kingdom of England became the reward of the Conqueror, October 14, 1066. William had three horses killed under him, and lost near 15000 men; the English lost more.
- Herrings, February 12, 1429.
- Hexham, between the houses of York and Lancaster, when the latter were defeated, May 15, 1464.
- Homeldon, on the borders of England, between the Scots, under Douglas, and the English under the Percys, when the former were totally routed, 1402.
- Horncastle, between the parliament forces and royalists, when the former were victorious, 1643.
- Jarnac, in France, March 13, 1569.
- Kilrush, in Ireland, 1642.
- Knocknoness, in Ireland, November, 1647.
- Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.
- Lafield, between the confederate army, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French, under marshal Saxe, when the latter conquered; the French lost 10000, the confederate only 6000, July 20, 1747.
- Landon, July 19, 1693.
- Lansdown, between the parliament forces and the royalists, July 5, 1643.
- Lafgs, in Scotland, the Norwegians finally defeated, 1263.
- Leipfic, 1631.
- Lepanto, 1571.

Battle of Lewes, between the barons under the earl of Leicester, and the royalists under the king, when the former were victorious, and the king was taken prisoner, May 14, 1264.

—Lincoln, May 19, 1217.

—Liscarrol, in Ireland, 1642.

—Lutzen, in which Gustavus, king of Sweden, was killed, 1633.

—Luzara, in Italy, August 15, 1702.

—Malplaquet, between the allied army, under the duke of Marlborough, and the French, under Boufflers, when the former were victorious, but at the loss of 20,000 men, September 11, 1709.

—Marston moor, between the parliament forces, under Cromwell, and the royalists, under prince Rupert, when the former were victorious, July 2, 1644.

—Minden, between the allies, under prince Ferdinand, and the French, under Contades, when the latter were defeated with the loss of 7000 men, ~~the allies lost only 2000~~, August 1, 1759.

—Moncontour, in France, October 3, 1569.

—Mortimer's-cross, between the Yorkists, under Edward duke of York, and the Lancastrians, under the earl of Pembroke, when the latter were defeated with the loss of near 4000 men, 1461.

—Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, over the Muscovites, December 11, 1700.

—Naseby, June 14, 1645.

—Newbury, between the parliament forces and the royalists, September 20, 1643.

—Newbury, between the parliament forces and the royalists, when the latter were worsted, October 27, 1644.

—Newtown Butlers, in Ireland, 1689.

—Northampton, July 19, 1460.

—Otterburn, between the English, under Hotspur, and the Scots, under the earl of Douglas, when the former was taken prisoner, and the latter slain, July 31, 1388.

—Oudenard, between the allies, under the duke of Marlborough, and the French, under the duke of

of Burgundy, when the latter were routed, with the loss of 12000, the allies lost only about 3000, June 30, 1708.

Battle of Paris, November 10, 1567.

—Parma, June 29, 1734.

—Penalva, in Spain, 1710.

—Perth, between the royalists, under the earl of Montrose, and the Covenanters, under lord Elcho, when the former obtained a complete victory, 1645.

—Peterwarden, Turks defeated, August 5, 1710.

—Pinkey, near Edinburgh, between England, under the protector, and the Scots, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 10,000, the English lost only 200, September 10, 1547.

—Plains of Abraham at Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

—Poitiers, between the English, under the prince of Wales, and the French, under king John, when the latter were routed, and the king taken prisoner, Sept. 19, 1356.

—Preston, between the parliament forces and the royalists, when the latter were routed, 1648.

—Preston-pans, between the royalists, under Sir John Cope, and the rebels, under the Pretender, when the latter were victorious, Sept. 21, 1745.

—Pultawa, when Charles XII. was defeated, June 27, 1709.

—Near Quebec, April 28, 1760.

—St. Quintin, August 10, 1557.

—Raab, in Hungary, 1664.

—Ramilies, between the allies, under the duke of Marlborough, and the French, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 14000 men; the allies lost only 3000, Whitsunday, 1706.

—Rathmines, in Ireland, 1649.

—Rossbach, November 5, 1757.

—Ross, in Ireland, March, 1643.

—Round-away-down, between the parliament and the royalists, July 13, 1643.

—Saragossa, between the allies and the Spaniards, when king Philip was defeated, Aug 20, 1710.

Battle

Battle of Sedan, in France, June, 1641.

—Shatton, May 16, 1643.

—Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403.

—Solway, November 24, 1542.

—Spurs, 1513.

—St. Alban's, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former were superior, and without losing any men, slew above 5000 of their enemies, May 22, 1455.

—St. Alban's, between the Yorkists, under the earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians, under queen Margaret, when the queen conquered, and 2500 of the Yorkists were slain, 1461.

—Stamford, March, 1470.

—Steinkirk, July 24, 1692.

—Stoke, June 6, 1487.

—Tewksbury, May 4, 1471.

—Torgau, November 3, 1760.

—Touton, between the Yorkists, under Edward IV. and the Lancastrians, under the duke of Somerset, when the latter were defeated, March 29, 1461.

—Turin, September 7, 1706.

—Verneuil, between the French and English, when the latter conquered, with the loss of 1600 men. The French lost 4000, August 27, 1424.

—Wakefield, between the Yorkists, under the duke of York, and the Lancastrians, under queen Margaret, when the former were defeated with the loss of the duke of York, and near 3000 men, December 24, 1460.

—Winnendale, between the allies, under Webb, and the French, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 6000 men; the allies lost only 912, September 28, 1708.

—Worcester, between the royalists, under Charles II. and the parliament forces, under Cromwell, when the former were defeated, Sept. 3, 1651.

Bautru, William, French writer, born 1588; died 1665.

Bavaria

- Bavaria became an electorate, 1258.
 Baxter, reverend Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
 Bayer, the mathematician, died 1627.
 Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.
 Bayonets, first used by the French, 1693.
 Bazil, bishop of Cæsarea, died 379.
 Beamont, Francis, born 1585, died 1615.
 Beamont, Sir John, died 1628.
 Beaton, cardinal, archbishop of St. Andrew's, murdered by the disciples of Wishart, whom the cardinal had condemned to the flames for heresy, May 28, 1546.
 Beaufort, dukedom of, created 1682. (name Somerset)
 Beaulieu, barony of, created 1762. (name Montagu)
 Beaumaris, Anglesey, chartered by Edward I. 1293
 Becket, Thomas, made chancellor to Henry the Second, 1157; made archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; quarrelled with the king, 1163; impeached for contempt at court, 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to the king, July 22, 1170; murdered in the church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1171; canonized by Alexander the Third 1172; his bones enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1220.
 Bective, Irish earldom of, created 1766. (name Taylor.)
 Bede, died 735, aged 70.
 Bedford, dukedom of, first created, 1694. (name Russell.)
 Bedford, J. duke of, died 1771.
 Bedford-bridge built, 1224.
 Beechist priory, Derbyshire, founded 1183.
 Beeston castle, Cheshire, built between 1180 and 1232.
 Beer, none in England, till about 1524; an excise on it first granted, 1644.
 Begging friars established at Paris, 1587.
 Behmen, Jacob, the visionary, born in Germany, 1575, died 1624.
 Behn, Mrs. Arphara, died 1689.
 Bek, the Dutch painter, died 1656.
 Belfast-bridge built, 1682.

Belgrade taken by the Turks, 1690; by the Imperialists, 1717.

Belhaven, Scots barony of, created 1647. (name Hamilton.)

Bellai, cardinal du, died 1560.

Bellamont, Irish earldom of, created 1767. (name Coote.)

Bellarmin, born in Italy, 1542; died 1621.

Belleau, the French poet, died 1577.

Belleisle, marshal, and his brother, brought prisoner to Windsor-castle, 1745.

Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.

Bellin, the Italian painter, born 1421, died 1501.

Bellisarius, deprived of all his dignities, and imprisoned by the emperor Justinian, 561, died 565.

Bellisle, Irish viscount, title of, created 1468. (name Gore.)

Bells invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first introduced into churches, about 600; first hung up in England at Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire, 945; used to be baptised in churches, 1030.

Belvedere, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (name Rochfort.)

Bembo, cardinal of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.

Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.

Benefices, church, came into use about 500.

Bennari, Genedetto, Italian painter, born 1597, died 1667.

Bennet-college, Cambridge, founded by Henry of Monmouth, duke of Lancaster, 1351. (12 fellows.)

Benferades, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.

Bentivoglio, cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.

Bentley, reverend Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.

Berenger, died 1088, aged 90.

Berkeley, earldom of, created 1679. (name Berkeley.)

Berkeley of Stratton, barony of, created 1658. (name Berkeley.)

Ber-

- Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, died 1753, aged 73.
 Berkley, judge, arrested on his seat in the court of King's-bench, and sent to prison for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640.
 Berkenhead, Sir John, born 1615, died 1679.
 Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, incorporated, 1618.
 Berlin, a carriage of that name, invented, 1509.
 Bermuda Islands discovered, 1609.
 Bernard, St. died 1153.
 Bernard, reverend Dr. Edward, the astronomer, born 1638, died 1696.
 Berners, barony of, created 1455. (name Wilson.)
 Beroseus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 before Christ.
 Berwick, duke of, killed before Phillipsburg, June 12, 1734.
 Berwick, burnt, 1173; again by John, 1216; bridge, built by queen Elizabeth.
 Bessborough, Irish earldom of, created 1739. (name Ponsonby.)
 Betterton, the player, born 1635, died 1710.
 Beverley cathedral, Yorkshire, built 711; town chartered by queen Elizabeth.
 Bewdley, in Worcestershire, chartered, 1707.
 Beza, Theod. born at Vezelai, 1519, died 1605.
 Bible, history of, ceases 340 years before Christ; septuagint translation made, 284; English translation first allowed, and permitted in every family, 1539; second ditto read in churches, 1549; not translated into Welch till 1567; the present one finished, September, 1611.
 Biddle, John, born 1615, died 1662.
 Bidloo, the anatomist, born at Amsterdam, 1649; B died 1713.
 Bigamy, statute of, first passed, 1277.
 Bildwas abbey, in Shropshire, built 1135.
 Billingsgate, built 370 before Christ; made a free market, 1699; great fire at, January 13, 1715.
 Birch, reverend Dr. died 1768, aged 78.
 Bishops, several, burnt for not changing their religion,

ligion, 1555; 12 impeached, and committed for protesting against any law passed in the House of Lords, during the time the populace prevented their attending parliament, 1641; seven committed to the Tower, for not ordering the king's declaration for liberty of conscience to be read throughout their dioceses, 1688; they were tried and acquitted: several deprived for not taking the oath to king William, 1689.

Birkhedde priory, Cheshire, founded about 1189.

Black eagle, order of, Prussia, instituted, 1700.

Black act passed, 1722.

Blackfriars bridge began, 1760; opened, Nov. 19, 1766; finished, 1770; cost 152,840l.

Blackmore, Sir Richard, died in years, 1729.

Blackrent, Ireland, established 1412.

Blaize, bishop, patron of the woolcombers, suffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclesian.

Blake, admiral, born 1598, died 1697.

Blanchard, French painter, born 1609, died 1638.

Blandford, burnt down, June 4, 1731. (300 houses.)

Blaney of Monaghan, Irish barony of, created 1621. (name Blaney.)

Blantyre, Scots barony of, created 1606. (name Stewart.)

Blantyre priory, near the Clyde, Scotland, founded before 1296.

Blisbury priory, in Suffolk, founded about the time of Henry the First.

Blister plaisters first made of Cantharides, by Aretæus, 60 before Christ.

Bloemart, Dutch painter, born 1567, died 1647.

Blois, Peter, the historian, died 1200.

Blood, a disbanded officer of the protector, who had been attainted, meditating revenge on the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, seized him at night in his coach, and tied him on a horse, with a design to hang him at Tyburn, had not the duke's servants rescued him, December 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown out of the Tower, May

- 9, 1671. This man, when taken, was not only pardoned, but was pensioned with 500*l.* a year.
- Blood**, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, 1553. Cuspalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.
- Blount**, Sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.
- Blow**, John, the musician, born 1648, died 1708.
- Blue Prussian**, discovered at Berlin, 1704.
- Boadicia**, queen of the Iceni, at the head of the Britains, attacked the Romans, burnt London, massacred 70,000 of its inhabitants, but soon after being defeated by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.
- Boccace**, born in Tuscany, 1313, died 1375.
- Bodleian library**, Oxford, founded 1662.
- Bodley**, Sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.
- Boerhaave**, Dr. died September 23, 1738, aged 69.
- Boetius**, Roman poet, died 524.
- Boggewein's voyage** performed, 1721.
- Bohemia**, queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.
- Bohemia**, kingdom of, began 1086. *vid.* Hungary.
- Boileau**, French poet, born 1630, died 1712.
- Boleyn**, See Ann.
- Bolingbroke**, viscount, title of, created 1711. (name St. John.)
- Bolingbroke**, lord, died 1751, aged 73.
- Bolonese**, Italian painter, born 1606, died 1680.
- Bolton priory**, in Craven, Yorkshire, founded, 1120.
- Bolton castle**, in Yorkshire, where Mary queen of Scots, was confined in 1568, built 1297, after 18 years labour.
- Bolton**, dukedom of, created 1689. (name Powlet.)
- Bombay**, given by the Portuguese to Charles the Second, with Tangiers in Africa, and 300,000*l.* as a portion with the Infanta in marriage, 1662. See Tangiers.

Bombs, invented by a man at Venlo, 1588; **Mortars** some time after.

Bones, art of softening them by a digester, found out by Papin, 1688.

Bonner, bishop of London, born about 1512; deprived and committed for denying the real presence, May 30, 1549; enlarged and restored on the accession of queen Mary, 1553; employed in persecuting the Protestants, 1555; flighted by queen Elizabeth, and despised by all men, 1558; died in the Marshalsea, September 5, 1569.

Books, the first supposed to be written in Job's time; to the number of 30,300, burnt by order of Leo, 761: a very large estate given for one on cosmography, by king Alfred; were sold from 101. to 301. a piece, about 1400.

Booth; **Barton**, the player, born 1682; died, May, 1733.

Borgia; **Cæsar**, killed himself, March 12, 1508.

Borlase, Edmund, died after 1682.

Borthwick, Scots barony of, created before 1430. (name Borthwick.)

Boscawen, admiral, died 1761.

Bossu, René le, died 1680.

Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, born 1627.

Boston, barony of, created 1761. (name Irby.)

Boston, New England, several killed by the 29th regiment, March 5, 1770; custom-house removed by Parliament, June, 1774.

Botany, the study of, revived at Thuringe, by Fucks, 1565.

Both, Dutch painter, born 1600, died 1650.

Bothal castle, Northumberland, standing in Henry the Second's reign.

Bothwell, earl, supposed to have murdered lord Darnly, Mary, queen of Scot's husband, 1567, but tried and acquitted; recommended by the nobility to queen Mary, as a fit husband, April 24, following; seized the queen near Edinburgh, and carried her to Dunbar the same month, where,

it is said, he ravished her; he, however, obtained a pardon, and a divorce from his wife; married to Mary, May 15, following. Soon after he retired to the Orkneys, where he subsisted some time by piracy; then fled to Denmark, where he was thrown into prison, lost his senses, and died miserably about 10 years afterwards.

Botolph's priory, Colchester, founded about 1109.

Boufflers, Marshal de, died 1711.

Boulogne besieged, and taken by Henry VIII, Sept. 14, 1544; sold to France for 400,000 crowns, Mar. 24, 1550.

Bourbon family settled on the throne of Spain, 1713.

Bourbon island, settled by the French from Madagascar, 1672.

Bourdeloue, Lewis, French writer, born 1632, died 1704.

Bourdon, Sebastian, French painter, born 1616, died 1671.

Bourigon, M^d. the enthusiast, born 1616, died 1680.

Bourke of Mayo, Irish viscount, title of, created 1627. (name Bourke.)

Boursalt, Edmé, French writer, born 1638, died 1701.

Bowmaker, the Scotch historian, flourished 1415.

Boxgrave priory, Suffex, founded in Henry the First's time.

Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.

Boyle, Richard, earl of Corke, born 1566; died after 1632.

Boyle, Roger, first earl of Orrery, born 1621, died 1679.

Boyle, Charles, earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.

Boyle, Robert, the mathematician, died 1691.

Boyle of Marston, barony of, created 1711. (name Boyle.)

Boyne, Irish viscount, title of, created 1717. (name Hamilton.)

Brackenthwaite, in Cumberland, great mischief done there by a water-spout, September 9, 1760.

Braddock, general, killed at Du Quesne, July 9, 1755.

Brady, reverend Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.

Bradsole abbey, in Kent, founded 1191.

Brahe, Tycho, born 1546, died 1601.

Brandon, Irish earldom, title of, created 1758. (name Agar.)

Brandon, dukedom of, created 1711. (name Hamilton.)

Bray, reverend Dr. Thomas, born 1656, died 1741.

Brazen-nose College, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Lincoln, &c. 1511. (20 fellows.)

Brazil, discovered by Pinzon, 1500.

Bread, first assize of, made, 1251.

Breadalbane, Scotch earldom of, created 1677. (name Campbell)

Brehan law, or fines for murder, &c. abolished in Ireland, 1604.

Bremen and Verden, vested in George the Second, by the emperor, 1732.

Brerewood, Edward, born 1565, died 1613.

Breugal, John, painter, of Brussels, born 1575, died 1642.

Breugel, Peter, painter, born 1565; died after 1576.

Brewer, Anthony, flourished in the reign of Charles the First:

Bribing parliaments first introduced here, 1554. The emperor sent 400,000*l.* for this purpose.

Bridewell, the palace of king John; rebuilt, 1522.

Bridge-town, Barbadoes, burnt 1668; again, May 14, 1766.

Bridgnorth, Shropshire, built by queen Ethelfleda, in the Heptarchy.

Bridgewater, dukedom of, created 1720. (name Egerton.)

Bridgewater castle and bridge, Somersetshire, built in king John's reign.

Brighthelmstone block-house, founded by Henry the Eighth, about 1539.

Brinkburn priory, Northumberland, founded in Henry the First's reign.

Bristol bishopric founded, 1542.

Bristol, earldom of, created 1714. (name Hervey.)

Britain, first discovered to be an island, about 90.

British-herring fishery instituted, 1750.

Broad pieces called in and coined into guineas, 1732.

Brodie castle, Arran isle, Scotland, founded before 1306.

Bromley college, Kent, founded by Warner, bishop of Rochester; erected in Charles the Second's time.

Brooke, Sir Robert, died 1558.

Brooke, Fulke-Greville, lord, stabbed by his servant, September 30, 1628, aged about 70.

Broseley burning-well. Shropshire, broke out, 1711.

Brouwr, the Dutch painter, born 1608, died 1638.

Brown, Robert, founder of the Brownists, 1580; died 1630, aged 80.

Brown, Thomas, died 1704.

Brown, William, the poet, born 1590, died 1645.

Browne, Thomas, born 1605, died 1682.

Bruce of Tottenham, barony of, created 1746. (name Brudenell.)

Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain 1318.

Bruges, in France, university of, established, 1665.

Brun, Charles le, the painter, born 1618, died 1691.

Brunswick, princess of, married January 16, 1764.

Brutus Junius, died 509 before Christ.

Brutus Marcus, died 24 before Christ, aged 43.

Bruyere, died 1696, aged 56.

Bryonne, an interview at, between the kings of France and Spain, when they determined to extirpate the heretics, July, 1565.

Buccleugh, Scots dukedom of, created 1673. (name Scot.)

Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1551.

Buchan, Scots earldom of, created 1469. (name Erskine.)

Buchanan, George, born 1506, died 1582.

Buck, Sir George, flourished, 1612.

Buckingham, duke of, beheaded at Sarum, for taking arms against Richard III. November 2, 1483.

- Buckingham, Edward duke of**, beheaded for aspiring to the crown, May 13, 1521.
- Buckingham, duke of**, impeached for extorting 10,000l. from the East-India company, 1626; paid his addresses to the queen of France, 1627; killed at Portsmouth by one Felton, a disappointed officer, who did it, as he declared, to rid his country of an enemy, August 3, 1628, aged 35.
- Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of**, born 1627, died 1688.
- Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of**, born 1649; died, February 24, 1721.
- Buckinghamshire, earldom of**, created 1746. (name Hobart.)
- Buckland, Ralph**, died 1612.
- Buckler, round silver one** taken out of the Rhone in France, 1665.
- Buda** taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686.
- Budgell; Eustace**, born about 1685; drowned himself, 1736.
- Building with stone** brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick, introduced by the earl of Arundel, 1600, London being then almost built with wood.
- Bulkeley of Cashel, Irish viscount, title of**, created 1643. (name Bulkeley.)
- Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordshire**, instituted about 1374.
- Bull, the first**, baited at Stamford, 1209.
- Bungay, Suffolk**, totally burnt, March 1, 1689.
- Bunyan, John**, born 1628, died 1688.
- Burdet, Thomas**, beheaded at Tyburn, 1477, for angrily wishing the horns of a favourite buck, (which Edward IV. had killed while hunting in Burdet's park) were in the belly of the person who advised the king to it.
- Burgundy, duke of**, murdered by the dauphin, for which he was disinherited the crown, 1419.
- Burkitt, reverend William**, born 1650, died 1703.
- Burleigh, captain**, murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.
- Bur-

- Burleigh, lord Exeter, died 1598.
 Burrough chapel, Somerset, standing in Alfred's reign.
 Burnet, bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
 Burton-abbey, Staffordshire, founded 1004.
 Bury-castle, Suffolk, built by Canute.
 Busby, reverend Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
 Bute, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Stewart.)
 Butler, Samuel, born 1612, died 1680.
 Byng, admiral, shot at Spithead, for not engaging the French fleet, March 14, 1757.
 Byron of Rochdale, barony of, created 1643. (name Byron.)
 Byron, commodore, sailed from the Downs to go round the world, June 21, 1764; returned, May 9, 1766.

C.

- C**ADE, Jack, the head of a rebellious party, killed by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.
 Cadiz taken by the English, 1596.
 Cadmus first king of Thebes, 1094 before Christ.
 Cadmus Milefius, Greek historian, flourished under Cyrus, and was the first prose writer.
 Cadogan of Oakley, barony of, created 1718. (name Cadogan.)
 Caen, in Normandy, university of, founded 1417.
 Caerlaveroc castle, Scotland, rebuilt, 1638.
 Caernarvon castle, began erecting about 1283.
 Cahier, Irish barony of, created 1583. (name Butler.)
 Caietano, Scipio, co-temporary with Raphaël, died 1534.
 Caithness, Scots earldom of, created 1556. (name Sinclair.)
 Calais besieged, and taken by Edward III. August 4, 1347; ceded by treaty to England, May 8, 1360; taken by the French, December 1557.
 Calcutta, in the black hole at, 123 persons perished, 1755.
 California discovered by Cortes, and taken possession of, by Sir Francis Drake, 1578.

- Caligula died 41, aged 29.
- Callari, Gabriel, Italian painter, born 1568, died 1631.
- Callico first imported by the East India Company, 1631; none printed here till 1676.
- Callimachus, the Greek poet, died 244 before Christ.
- Callistus, the historian, died 1327.
- Callot, James, French writer, died 1635.
- Calprenede, French writer, died 1663.
- Calshot-castle, Hampshire, built by Henry VIII.
- Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, on July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the same evening.
- Calvin, died at Geneva, May 27, 1554, aged 45.
- Cambray, Fenelon, archbishop of, died 1716, aged 64.
- Cambridge, university, chartered 531; founded, 915; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; its castle built, 1067.
- Camden, barony of, created 1765. (name Pratt:)
- Camden, the historian, died November 9, 1623, aged 72.
- Camelford, Cornwall, chartered by queen Mary.
- Cameron, Dr. Archibald, hanged for taking part in the rebellion of 1745, 1753.
- Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1579, aged 50.
- Campden, Gloucestershire, incorporated by James I.
- Canada discovered, 1499.
- Canary islands discovered, 1491.
- Candaules, king of Lydia, 735 before Christ.
- Candia, the antient Crete, taken by the Turks, after 22 years siege, 1669.
- Candlelight first introduced into churches, 274.
- Candles of tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were burnt, 1298.
- Canicular year, the Egyptian, began, which consisted of 1460 years, and took its rise from Sirius, the dog star, rising with the sun at Heliopolis, July 20, four o'clock, 1325 before Christ.
- Canning, Elizabeth, amused the town, 1753.

Canon law first introduced into England, 1147; the present canons promulgated, 1635.

Canonization, that of St. Uldariens, the first made by Papal authority, 993.

Canterbury made a bishopric, 600; governed by a prefect, 780; a portreve, 956; provost, 1011; by two bailiffs, in Henry the III^d's reign; by a mayor, 1448; city built, 912 before Christ; the cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011; rebuilt and finished, 1038; castle built about 1066; burnt again by accident, 1067; rebuilt, 1080; burnt again, September 5, 1174; rebuilt, after ten years labour, 1184; archbishop's great hall, built about 1210; west gate of the city built about 1387.

Canute, son and successor of Sweyn, king of Denmark, and the first Danish king in England, invaded this country, 1015; fought several battles with Edmond II. and was chosen king by the clergy at Southampton, 1016; on the death of Edmund, he took the crown, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of that crown, 1028; made Malcolm, king of Scots, do homage to him for Cumberland, 1031; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; was buried at Winton, and succeeded by his second son, Harold.

Cape de Verd Isles, first seen, 1454.

Capuchins, order of, erected, 1528.

Caracalla, died in 217, aged 43.

Caracci, Ludovico, Bolognese painter, died 1619, aged 64.

Caracci, Antonio, the painter, died 1618, aged 35.

Caracci, Augustino, Bolognese painter, born 1557, died 1602.

Caractacus, general of the Britons, defeated in Wales, by Ostorius, a Roman general, 50.

Caranus, first king of Macedon, 814 before Christ.

- Carbery**, Irish barony of, created 1715. (name Evans.)
- Cardinal**, the title of, began to be used, 308; wore the red hat, and were declared princes of the church, 1222; title of Eminence first given them by pope Urban VIII. who began to reign, 1644.
- Cards**, invented in France for the king's amusement, 1391.
- Carew**, Sir Alexander, beheaded on Tower-hill, for plotting to surrender Plymouth to the king, December 23, 1645.
- Carew Thomas**, died 1639.
- Carillon**, first made at Alost in Flanders, 1487.
- Carisbrook-castle**, founded about 532, rebuilt about 1610.
- Carlisle castle**, founded 1092, by William II. who rebuilt the city; bishopric founded, 1133; priory founded and cathedral built, by Henry I.
- Carlisle**, earldom of, created 1661. (name Howard.)
- Carmarthen**, chartered by James I.
- Carmelites**, their order founded, 1122.
- Carnes**, the, established in France, 1254.
- Carneades**, the philosopher, died 128 before Christ, aged 85.
- Carp** first brought into England, 1524.
- Carolina** discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, 1512; settled by the English from Virginia, 1622; claimed by Charles II. who granted a charter, 1664; surrendered to the crown, 1728.
- Caroline**, queen to George II. died of a mortification in her bowels, November 20, 1737, aged 54.
- Caroline**, princess, daughter to George II. died, December, 1757.
- Carracci**, Annibal, Italian painter, died 1609, aged 40.
- Carrick**, Irish earldom of, created 1748. (name Butler.)
- Carthage**, founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido; destroyed 104 before Christ.
- Cartha-

Carthaginian war with the Romans, ceased 160 before Christ.

Cartwright, William, the poet, born 1611, died 1644.

Carteret, captain, set sail with Wallis, to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, February 20, 1769.

Cartmel monastery, Lancashire, founded 1188.

Carving, in marble, invented, 772 before Christ.

Carysfort, Irish barony of, created 1752. (name Proby.)

Cassander, flourished 298 before Christ.

Cassandra flourished 1149 before Christ.

Casimir III. of Poland, died 1370.

Cassilis, Scots earldom of, created 1509. (name Kennedy.)

Castleacre monastery, Yorkshire, founded 1085.

Castles, 1100 built in England by the nobles, by the permission of king Stephen, 1140, &c. to 1154.

Castiglione, Benedict, Italian painter, born 1616, died 1670.

Castile, king of, murdered by his own brother, 1367, who seated himself on his throne.

Castlehaven, earl of, beheaded, for inviting people to commit rapes upon his wife, 1631.

Castletown-castle, Isle of Man, built, 960.

Catechism, short one, drawn up by Poyntet, bishop of Winton, 1552.

Cathcart, Scots barony of, created 1436. (name Cathcart.)

Catherine, queen to Henry V. died early in 1437. See Tudor.

Catherine, Henry the VIII's first wife, died at Kimbolton, January, 1536, aged 60. See Arthur, Henry VIII.

Catherine Howard, Henry the VIIIth's fourth wife, beheaded for adultery with lady Rochford, her confidante, 1542.

Catherine Par, Henry the VIIIth's fifth wife, died 1548.

Cathe-

Catherine, Charles the II^d's wife, died, Dec. 21, 1705.

Catherine-hall, Cambridge, founded by R. Woodlarke, 1475. (8 fellows.)

Catherine-hill chapel, Surrey, built before 1230.

Catherlough, Irish earldom of, created 1763. (name Knight.)

Catiline conspiracy, 62; war, 63 before Christ.

Cato killed himself, Feb. 5, 45 before Christ, aged 48.

Catullus, born at Verona, 87; died 11 before Christ.

Cavan, Irish earldom of, created 1647. (name Lambert.)

Caxton, William, first English printer, died 1494, aged 82.

Cazes, French painter, born 1676; died 1754.

Ceaulin, succeeded his father, Kenric, as fifth king of Britain; crowned king of the West-Saxons, 560; abdicated his crown, and died in banishment, 592, leaving Ethelbert, king of Kent, his successor in the monarchy.

Cecrops, first king of Athens, 1556 before Christ.

Celsus, the physician, flourished 20.

Censors first erected at Rome, 433 before Christ.

Centlivre, Susan, died December 1, 1723.

Ceodwalla, king of the West-Saxons, subdued the kingdom of Suffex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.

Ceolred, son of Ethelred, 12th king, succeeded his cousin, Kenred, as fourteenth king of Britain, 708; killed in battle, 716; buried at Litchfield, and succeeded by Ethelbald.

Cerdic, a Saxon chieftain, with his son Kenric, and a large body of men, arrived in Britain, 495; defeated and killed Natanleod, a British prince, with 5000 men, 508; succeeded Ella as third king of Britain, 514; besieged Bath, 520; crowned king of the West-Saxons at Winton, where he resided, 531; died 534, and was succeeded in Wessex and the monarchy, by his son, Kenric.

Ceremonies, the master of, office of, first appointed for

for the more solemn reception of ambassadors, 1603. Sir Luke Lewkenor was the first.

Cervantes, Michael de, born at Madrid, died 1610, aged 69.

Cæsaria built, after 12 years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 before Christ.

Ceylon, taken by the Dutch, 1656.

Chambers, Ephraim, died 1740.

Chambre, John à, executed for stirring up the people to rebel, rather than pay a tax the parliament, imposed, 1488.

Champion of England, the office of, first introduced, at the coronation of Richard II. 1377.

Chancery, court of, established by William I. first reference to a master in, in queen Elizabeth's time, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor.

Chandos, dukedom of, created 1719. (name Brydges.)

Chanting adopted by the church of Rome, about 620, brought into England by Austin the monk.

Charitable corporation office established, 1708.

Charity schools took place about 1681.

Charles I. second son and successor of James I. born 1600; reached Madrid to marry the Infanta, March 7, 1623; succeeded his father on the throne, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of France, about the same time; crowned, Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, Summer, 1633; went to Scotland, August, 1641; returned, November 25, following; went to the House of Commons, and there demanded a surrender of five of their members (Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazlerig, Hamden, Pym, and Strode) whom he accused of high treason, for opposing him, 1642; apprehensive of danger from the enraged multitude, he retired to York immediately after; raised his standard first at Nottingham, August 25, following, and waged war with his parliament; quitted his broken army at Oxford, travelled in disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newark; May 5, 1646, who confined him,

him, and sold him to the parliament for 400,000*l*. August 8, following; the parliament kept him in custody at Holmsby, from whence he was carried off by force, to the independent army at Newmarket, by one Joyce, a cornet, June 3, 1647; brought to Hampton Court soon after, from whence he escaped, and fled to the Isle of Wight, November following, where he was made a close prisoner in Carisbrook castle, July 29, 1648; soon after he was set at liberty at Newport; seized again, and confined in Hurst castle, December 1, following; removed to Windsor, December 23; to St. James's house, January 19, 1649; tried the next day; condemned the 27th; beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Charles II. son of Charles I. born, May 29, 1630; made a general, 1645; retired to Paris, 1646; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; on his father's death, proclaimed king by the Scots, 1649; treated with the Scots commissioners at Breda, Mar. 1650; sailed for Scotland, June 23, following; crowned at Scone, January 1, 1651; entered England with 18000 men, August 6; gave Cromwell battle at Worcester, and was defeated, September 3; escaped in a peasant's habit, travelled about in disguise, took ship at Shoreham, and arrived in Normandy, October 22, following; had a pension of 6000 livres a month settled on him by the king of Spain, 1657; applied to the English Parliament, April 14, 1660, who agreed with his terms, and restored him; he was proclaimed king, May 8; arrived at Dover the 26th; and at Whitehall on his birth day, the 29th, 1660; crowned, April 23, 1661; married Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; got Sir John Coventry maimed, which gave rise to the Coventry act, January, 1671; shut up the Exchequer for want of money, the same year; received from
France :

France a pension of 100,000l. a year, 1674; accepted the city freedom, December 18, 1674; took away the charter of the city, 1683; died, February 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, and was succeeded by his brother, James.

Charles. XII. of Sweden, killed in battle; 1718, aged 30.

Charles-town, Boston, burnt by the royalists, June 17, 1775.

Charlemagne, emperor of Rome, 800; died 813, aged 70.

Charlemont, Irish earldom of, created 1764. (name Gaulfield.)

Charron, Pierre, died 1603.

Charter-house founded by Thomas Sutton, esq. 1611.

Chartres, colonel, convicted of a rape, 1730.

Chatham, earldom of, created 1766. (name Pitt.)

Chatham chest established, 1588.

Chatham-dock begun by queen Elizabeth.

Chaucer, born 1328, died 1400.

Cheapside cross demolished, May 2, 1643.

Chedworth, barony of, created 1741. (name How.)

Chelmsford made a market town by king John.

Chelsea college begun by James I. 1609; completed, 1690.

Chelsea water works incorporated, 1722.

Cheltenham mineral spring discovered, 1740.

Chemistry and distilling introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, 1150; they learnt of the Africans, and these of the Egyptians.

Cherbourg forts destroyed by the English, August 8, 1758.

Cherokee chiefs, seven brought to England, 1730; three ditto, May, 1762.

Cherries, pears, and grapes, introduced into England, 1550.

Chertsey abbey founded, 664.

Chefs, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.

Chester

Chester cathedral, founded 660; **St. John's church**, founded 689; castle built, or repaired, by William the First's nephew; earldom of, annexed to the crown, 1237; bishopric founded, 1541; annexed to the province of York, 1542; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to parliament, 1543.

Chesterfield, earldom of, created 1628. (name Stanhope.)

Chesterfield, Philip, earl of, born 1695, died 1774.

Chetwynd, of Dearhaven, Irish viscount, title of, created 1717. (name Chetwynd.)

Chiaro-obscuro, art of painting in, first used, 1500.

Chichester built by Cissa; bishopric, founded in the Isle of Selley, 681; removed to Chichester, 1071. cathedral built, 1115; city burnt, 1186.

Children forbidden to be sold by English parents, 1015.

Chilham castle, Kent, the seat of king Lucius, 182.

Chillingworth, William, born 1602, died 1644.

Chimnies were not known, 1300.

China conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1644.

China, Dresden, invented by Botticher, a German, 1702.

Chipping, Sudbury, Gloucestershire, chartered 1681; distranchised, 1688.

Chippingham, Wiltshire, chartered by queen Mary.

Chiras, the chemist, flourished 1680.

Chocolate first brought from Mexico, by the Spaniards, 1520.

Cholmondeley, earldom of, created 1706. (name Cholmondeley.)

Christ-college, Cambridge, founded by Henry the VIIIth's mother, 1505. (15 fellows.)

Christ-church college, Oxford, founded by Henry VIII. 1532. (101 fellows.)

Christian, name of, first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.

Christianity, carried into Spain, 36; supposed to be first established in Britain, 60; by public authority,

181;

- 181; began in France, 496; established among the Russians, 989.
- Chrysoſtom, St. made biſhop of Conſtantinople, 398; baniſhed, 404; died 407, aged 53.
- Chudleigh, lady, born 1656, died 1710.
- Churches firſt began to be built, 696; 50 new ones ordered by parliament, 1710.
- Churchill, reverend Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
- Church-ſervice, changed through England, from the uſe of St. Paul, to that of Sarum, 1415.
- Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1570.
- Church-yards firſt conſecrated, about 217.
- Cibber, Colley, born 1671, died 1757.
- Cicero, born 107; made an oration againſt Verres, 70; made his ſecond oration againſt the Agrarian law, 65; baniſhed Rome, April, 58; put to death 43 before Chriſt.
- Cignani, Car. Italian painter, born 1628, died 1719.
- Cimabue, Italian painter, died 1300, aged 69.
- Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Chriſt.
- Cincinnatus Quinctius, made dictator of Rome, from the plough, 458 before Chriſt.
- Cinna, died 84 before Chriſt.
- Circuits, the ſix juſticiary, eſtabliſhed 1176.
- Circumciſion inſtituted, 1897 before Chriſt, when Abraham was 99, and Iſhmael 13 years old.
- Circus, the great one at Rome, which contained 150,000 perſons, built 605 before Chriſt.
- Cirenceſter-abbey founded, 1117.
- Ciſſa, king of Suffex, ſucceeded his father Ella, 514; died 590.
- Cities firſt incorporated, 1201.
- Clanbraſſil, Irifh earldom of, created 1756. (name Hamilton.)
- Clanricarde, Irifh earldom of, created 1543. (name De Burgh.)
- Clanwilliam, Irifh viſcount, title of, created 1766. (name Meade.)
- Clare, Irifh viſcount, title of, created 1767. (name Nugent.)

- Clarehall, Cambridge, founded by R. Badew, 1326.
(17 fellows.)
- Clarence, duke of, son to Henry IV. slain at the battle of Baugé.
- Clarence, duke of, brother to Edward IV. condemned for arraiguing public justice, and put to death at his own desire by being drowned privately in a but of Malmsey in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.
- Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, lord chancellor, banished for mal-administration, November 12, 1667, died, December 7, 1674.
- Clarendon printing-house, Oxford, founded 1711.
- Clarke, reverend Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died 1729.
- Claudian, born at Alexandria, about 395.
- Claudius Cæsar, with an army, landed in Britain, August 43.
- Clemens Alexandrinus, flourished 192.
- Clement's Inn, London, established, 1478.
- Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 50; killed herself 30 before Christ, aged 41.
- Clerbury castle, Shropshire, built by H. Mortimore, in Henry the 11d's time.
- Clerc, Sebastian le, French engraver, died 1724.
- Clerc, John le, died 1736, aged 79.
- Clergy ordered, by Edward III. to take up arms, under an apprehension of an invasion from France, 1368.
- Clergy, benefit of, first statute that took it way, 4 Hen. VII. generally taken away by the 23 Hen. VIII.
- Clerkenwell monastery, St. John's, built 1098; destroyed by fire, 1381.
- Clermont, Irish barony, created 1770. (name Forrescue.)
- Cleve abbey, Somersetshire, founded 1198.
- Clifton of Leighton, barony of, created 1608. (name Bligh.)
- Clifford, barony of, created 1299. (name Tufton Coke.)

Clifford of Chudleigh, barony of, created 1672.
(name Clifford.)

Clive of Plassey, Irish barony of, created 1762.
(name Clive.)

Clive, Robert, lord, killed himself, November,
1774.

Clocks and dials set up in churches, 613.

Clocks with pendulums, invented by one Fromantil,
a Dutchman, about 1662; repeating clocks and
and watches, invented by one Barlow, 1676. Vide
Watches.

Cloth, coarse, first made at Kendal, 1390.

Cloth manufacture first established by Edward I.

Coaches, first used in England, 1155; hackney, act
for licencing them passed, 1693; glass ones first
brought from Brussels to Paris, 1660.

Coalheavers hanged for rioting, July, 1768.

Coal-mines discovered in the neighbourhood of New-
castle, about 1500.

Coalmeter's office, Westminster, erected 1746; ditto,
in London, 1767.

Coals first brought to London, 1357.

Cockburne, Catherine, died, May 11, 1749.

Cockermouth-castle, built in William the 1st's reign.

Cock-fighting, instituted after a victory over the Per-
sians by the Romans, 476 before Christ.

Cock-lane ghost, affair of, 1762.

Cocklepark Tower, Northumberland, standing in
Edward the 1st's reign.

Codex of Justinian, published 529.

Codrus, the last Athenian king, voluntarily gave his
life for the good of his country, after reigning
21 years; 1095 before Christ.

Coffee, introduced into Arabia Felix, 1454; became
known at Constantinople, and coffee-houses opened,
1554; brought to Marseilles, 1644; introduced
at London, and the first coffee-house opened in
George-yard, Lombard-street, 1652, a duty of
4d. per gallon laid on all that was made and sold,
1660.

Coffee-

Coffee-houses, ordered to be shut up by proclamation, they being thought encouragers of sedition, November, 1675.

Coif, (the serjeant's) was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets.

Coin, first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; in Scotland, of gold and silver, 211.

Coining, the die at present used for, invented by Barlancier, 1617; received into England, 1620.

Cokaine, Sir Aston, born 1608, died 1683.

Coke, lord chief justice, born 1549, died 1634.

Colchester, built 125 before Christ; castle, built in William the Conqueror's time.

Coleman, secretary to the duke of York, executed, 1678.

Coleraine, Irish barony of, created 1762. (name Hanger.)

Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466, died 1519.

Collars of SS. the fashion of wearing them introduced, 1407.

College, Stephen, the Protestant joiner, hanged at Oxford, August 18, 1681.

College of Physicians, London, incorporated by Henry VIII; ditto, at Edinburgh, 1682.

Colossus of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake, 224 before Christ; it weighed 713,000lb.

Columba, St. the first on record that had the gift of second sight, left Ireland to preach the gospel to the Picts, 565.

Columbus, Christopher, made his first voyage, 1492; died 1526.

Colville, Scots barony of, created 16

Comedy, the first acted at Athe
Susarion and Dolon, 562 befo
Terence, first acted, 154 befo
regular one performed in Epala

Comets appeared in 1104,

1371, 1401, 1577, 16

1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, two 1680, 1682, 1744, 1769, 1770.

Comets, the true orbits of, demonstrated by Doetfel, 1680.

Commandments given to Moses, 1494 before Christ.

Commines, philosopher of Flanders, died 1509.

Commissioners of sewers first appointed, and for Lyndsay, 1425.

Common law, the origin of, generally esteemed to arise from Alfred's body of laws now lost. See **Alfred**.

Common-pleas, court of, established 1215.

Common-prayer, published in English, with authority of parliament, 1548.

Companies, the 12, first formed in London, in Richard the 1st's reign; Skinners incorporated, 1327; Goldsmiths, 1327; Mercers, 1393; Haberdashers, 1407; Grocers, 1429; Vintners, 1437; Drapers, 1439; Ironmongers, 1464; Merchant-Tailors, 1466; Clothworkers, 1482; Fishmongers, 1536; Salters, 1558.

Compass, seaman's, invented by Murphy, a Dutchman, 1229; first exhibited at Venice, 1260; improved by Giora of Naples, 1302; its declination discovered by Hartman, 1538.

Conca, Sebastian, Italian painter, born 1676, died 1764.

Concordia, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1618.

Concubines allowed to the clergy, 1206.

Conference at Hampton Court, between the episcopals and dissenters, January 14, 1604; at the Savoy, between the bishops and presbyterian ministers, March 25, 1661.

Confirmation took place in the time of Tertullian.

Confucius, Chinese philosopher, born 551 before Christ.

Confession, auricular, introduced, 1204.

Congo, kingdom of, discovered by Diego Cam, 1484.

Congreve, William, born 1672, died 1729.

Conic

Conic sections, the first idea of, given by Apollonius.

Connecticut colony, established by charter, 1662.

Conservators of public liberties chosen in England from the barons, to circumscribe the king's power, 1215.

Conspiracies; of the Norman barons to shake off the royal authority of William I. 1074; of prince Robert, and others, against his father, William I. 1076; of the Norman barons against William II. 1086; of Mortimer, and others, against Henry II. 1155; against Thomas à Becket, in which Becket fell, 1170; of young Henry, and his brothers, against their father, Henry II. in order to obtain his crown, 1173; of the barons against the ministry of Henry III. 1233; of the barons against Gaveston, the king's favourite, whom they murdered, 1312; of the barons against the Spencers, the king's favourites, whom they got banished, 1321; of the queen, and others, against Edward II. when the king fell a sacrifice, 1325; of the queen, &c. against the earl of Kent, who fell, 1329; against the king of Castile, 1367; of the barons against the earl of Suffolk, 1386; of the duke of Gloucester, &c. against the ministers of Richard II. who were impeached and executed, 1388; of Gloucester against Richard II. 1397; of the duke of Lancaster against Richard II. whom he deposed, 1399; of the earl of Northumberland against Henry IV. in which Northumberland fell, 1403; in France against the duke of Burgundy, 1415; of the duke of York against Henry VI. 1452; of the earl of Warwick against Edward IV. when Warwick fell, 1466; of the queen, &c. against the duke of Clarence, who fell, 1477; of the duke of Gloucester against Edward V. and his brother, who were murdered, 1483; against Richard III. 1483; of the earl of Richmond against ditto, 1485; of Simnel against Henry VII. 1487; in favour of Warbeck against ditto, 1493; of the disciples of
Wishart

Wishart against cardinal Beaton, in Scotland, whom they murdered, 1547; against the duke of Somerset, who fell, 1549; of Lady Jane Grey against queen Mary, 1553; of queen Elizabeth against Mary, queen of Scots, 1559; in France, against the duke of Guise and cardinal Lorrain, for which 1200 suffered death, 1560; of Mary, queen of Scots, &c. against the Protestants, 1565; of lord Darnley, &c. against Rizzio, 1566; of Mary, queen of Scots, &c. against lord Darnley, 1567; of the Scots against their queen, 1567; of the duke of Norfolk against queen Elizabeth, 1569; ditto, 1571; against the Huguenots, in France, 1572; divers conspiracies against queen Elizabeth, 1584; Parry's against Elizabeth, for which he suffered, 1584; Wotton's against James VI. of Scotland, when he attempted to put the young king into the hands of Elizabeth, 1586; Babington's against queen Elizabeth, 1586; another, against ditto, 1594; gun-powder against James I. 1604; royalists against Cromwell, 1648; duke of Monmouth's to assassinate Charles II. 1683; of Sir George Berkeley, and others, to assassinate William III. 1696; Laver's against George I. 1722. — For further particulars, refer to the names of the parties. See Rebellion.

Constantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.

Constantine the Great, died 337, aged 66.

Constantinople, founded by the Argives, 658 before Christ; received its present name, (before Byzantium,) 328; suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and an earthquake, that overturned its wall and 17 towers, September 27, 446; had first an emperor, 1268; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the eastern empire, that had subsisted 1123 years, 1453.

Constantius, emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.

Consuls first made at Rome, 507 before Christ.

Conventicles, act passed against them, 1664.

Conveyance, the oldest we have account of is, that of the cave of Machpelah, from the sons of Heth to Abraham, Genesis 23d.

Convocation, the houses of, have been suffered to do no business, since 1716. This was dropped to cramp the power of the clergy : controversy, with the lower house of, 1721.

Conyngham, Irish viscount, title of, created 1756. (name Conyngham.)

Cook, captain, with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, sailed July 30, 1768, to go round the world ; returned, August, 1771.

Copernicus, of Thorn, Prussia, died 1543, aged 60.

Copes instituted, 256.

Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up by the earth, for rebelling against Moses, 1489 before Christ.

Corelli, the musician, died 1733.

Corfe-castle, Dorsetshire, built after 941, before 1066 ; town incorporated by Elizabeth.

Corinth formed into a state, 1184 before Christ.

Coriolanus banished from Rome, 491 before Christ.

Cork, Ireland; its first charter granted, 1242.

Cork, Irish earldom of, created 1620. (name Boyle.)

Corn, first permission to export it, 1437.

Corneille, Peter, died 1684, aged 78.

Corneille, Thomas, died, 1709.

Cornelius Nepos, died about 25 before Christ.

Cornwallis, earldom of, created 1753. (name Cornwallis.)

Coronation oath first taken by Ethelred II. 979.

Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Winton, 1516. (20 fellows.) For that at Cambridge, see Bennet.

Corregio, the painter, born 1472, died 1513.

Cortes, Fernand. died 1547, aged 62.

Cortona, Pet. da, Italian painter, born 1596, died 1699.

Cosmo de Medicis died 1464, aged 75.

Cotton, Sir Robert, the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.

Cottonian library settled for public benefit, 1701.

Covent-Garden begun by the earl of Bedford, 1633.

Coventry, earldom of, created 1697. (name Coventry.)

Coventry-abbey founded, 1043; lady Godiva rode naked through the town, 1057.

Coverham-abbey, Yorkshire, built in the end of the 12th century.

Council, solemn one at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; of Antioch, 269; at Arles, when Cæcilian was acquitted, 314; at Rome, when Monothelitism was condemned, 649. Eastern general ones: 1st, of Nice, against Arius, when the Nicene creed was composed, 325; 2d, of Constantinople, 381; 3d, of Ephesus, 431; 4th, of Chalcedon, 451; 5th, of Constantinople, 553; 6th, of ditto, 680. Western general: 1st, Lateran, 1122; 2d, ditto, 1139; 3d, ditto, 1175; 4th, ditto, 1215; 5th, ditto, 1517; 1st, of Lyons, 1255; 2d, ditto, 1274; of Vienna, 1311; of Pisa, 1409; of Constance, 1414; of Basil, 1431; of Florence, 1439; of Trent, 1545.

Counties first sent members to parliament, 1258; before this the knights met only in their own counties.

County-courts established, 896.

Courcy of Kinsale, Irish barony, created before 1583. (name De Courcy.)

Courcy, see De Courcy.

Courtenay, viscount, title of, created 1762. (name Courtenay.)

Courtown, Irish earldom of, created 1762. (name Stopford.)

Cowley, Abraham, born 1618; died 1667.

Cowling-castle, Kent, built about 1401.

Cowper, earldom of, created 1717. (name Cowper.)

Cranborn priory, Dorsetshire, founded 980.

Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, burnt for heresy, March 21, 1556.

Cranston, Scots barony of, created 1611. (name Cranston.)

Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Christ.

- Craven**, of Hamstead-Marshall, barony of, created 1665. (name Craven.)
- Crawford**, Scots earldom of, created 1368. (name Crawford.)
- Crayons**, art of fixing them, discovered by Lorient, of Paris, 1748.
- Creation of the world**, Oct. 13, 4004 before Christ.
- Crediton**, Devon, an archbishopric till about 1050; burnt, 1743.
- Creech**, reverend Thomas, born 1659; killed himself, 1701.
- Creed**, the Lord's prayer, and Commandments, translated into the Saxon Language by order of Alfred, 761.
- Crisp**, Edward, esq. of Bury, cut and mangled, 1729.
- Cræsus**, king of Lydia, 562 before Christ.
- Croisade**, or holy war between the Christians and Mahometans, 1095.
- Cromwell**, Oliver, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649, which he almost subdued; returned, May, 1650; made protector for life, Decem. 12, 1653; was near being killed, by falling from a coach-box, October, 1654; elected king, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died of the gout in his stomach at Whitehall, September 3, 1658; leaving his son Richard, his successor.
- Cromwell**, Richard, proclaimed protector on the death of his father, September 3, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; died in England, July 13, 1712, aged 85.
- Crook**, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory for forgery, 1731.
- Crosbie** of Ardslet, Irish viscount, title of, created 1771. (name Crosbie.)
- Cross** of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326.
- Crossed friars**, their order founded, 1169.
- Crownpoint** taken by the English, 1759.

Croxal, reverend Dr. Samuel, died in years, 1751.
 Croyland-abbey, Lincolnshire, founded by Ethelbald,
 king of Mercia, before 945.

Cry, Irish, which alarmed all England, 1688. It
 took its rise from this. Some Irish soldiers having
 broke into a countryman's house, a neighbour
 ran off for London, crying as he went, that the
 Irish had risen, were firing of houses, and de-
 stroying men, women, and children; this at a
 time when a revolution was taking place, occa-
 sioned such an alarm, that it soon spread over the
 whole kingdom, and every one took up arms,
 dreading an invasion of the Irish.

Ctesias, the historian, died, after 384 before Christ.

Cuba, Island of, discovered, 1494.

Cudworth, reverend Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.

Cujas, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.

Cullen, Irish viscount, title of, created 1642, (name
 Cockaine.)

Cumberland, William, duke of, died, September 30,
 1765, aged 45.

Cup, sacramental, restored to the laity by Parliament,
 1547.

Curtew bell established, 1088, which to prevent fires,
 obliged people to put out their fire and candle at
 eight in the evening, when the bell rung; abo-
 lished, 1100.

Currant-trees first brought into England from Zante,
 1533.

Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 be-
 fore Christ.

Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.

Custom-house, London, first built, 1559; present
 one, 1718.

Cutters hanged for rioting, December, 1769.

Cyprian, St. martyred, 258.

Cyprus taken from the English, 1150.

Cyril of Jerusalem, flourished 350,

Cyril of Alexandria, flourished 412.

Cyrus, took Babylon, 544; died 529 before Christ.

D.

D'ABLANCOURT, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.

Dacier, madame, born 1651, died 1720.

Dacre, barony of, created 1297. (name Barret.)

Dalhousie, Scotch earldom of, created 1633. (name Bruce.)

Danchet, the French poet, born 1671, died 1748.

Danckerts, a Dutch painter, born 1561, died 1634.

D'Ancre, marshal, murdered, 1617.

Danegelt, a land tax, first established by Ethelred II, 1002; abolished by Stephen, 1136.

Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck. They landed on Shepy island, 832; again, in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, from 35 ships, and stood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 vessels, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf at Okeley, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated Ethelred, and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprized Warham castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 120 of their ships wrecked at Swanwick, Dorsetshire, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, earl of Devon, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 881; their fleet totally destroyed at Apuldore, by Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesey, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again Essex, 991, and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; fresh invasions by them near Bristol, and in Kent, and had 24,000*l.* given them to depart, 998; numbers of them massacred, by order of Ethelred II. November 13, 1002; continued their ravages,
and

- and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but, bribed by William I. quitted it, 1074.
- Dangerfield, whipped, and his eye struck out for a libel, 1685.
- Daniel sent captive to Babylon, 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream, 603; cast into the den of lions, 53; from a vision predicted the Persian empire under Alexander, 534 before Christ.
- Daniel, father, the French historian, born 1649, died 1728.
- Danish fleet wrecked at Swanwich, Dorset, when 120 ships were lost, 877.
- Dante, Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
- Dantzick taken by the Swedes in 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.
- Darius, the Mede, king of Assyria, 338 before Christ.
- Darkness at Rome at noon day, 291; ditto at London, so as not to read, January 12, 1769.
- Darlington, earldom of, created 1754. (name Vane.)
- Darnley, lord, great grandson of Henry VII. born 1545; married Mary, queen of Scots, 1565, and took the title of king Henry; headed the assassins of David Rizzio, 1566; murdered, by being blown up, February 10, 1567. See Mary, queen of Scots.
- Darnley, Irish earldom of, created 1725. (name Bligh.)
- D'Arpino, Giof. Italian painter, born 1570, died 1640.
- Dartford priory, Kent, founded 1372.
- Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1355.
- Dartmouth, earldom of, created 1711. (name Legge.)
- Dartrey, Irish barony, created 1770. (name Dawson.)

- D'Aubigné, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.
 Daurat, the French poet, born about 1507, died 1588.
 David succeeded Saul on the throne of Israel, 1055;
 committed adultery with Bathsheba, 1035; married her, 1033; died 1015 before Christ, aged 70.
 David, St. alive in 577.
 David's, St. made an archbishopric, 519; a suffragan, 1148; cathedral built, 1180.
 Davies, Sir John, died 1626, aged 56.
 Dauphin of France, Lewis poisoned, December 24, 1415; John, his brother, that succeeded him; poisoned, April 16, 1416.
 Dauphiny, annexed to the crown of France, on condition the king's eldest son should be stiled Dauphin, about 1349.
 Davyngton priory, Kent, founded 1153.
 Dawson, of Dawson-court, Irish barony, created 1770. (name Dawson.)
 Day, John, who first introduced into England the Greek and Saxon characters, died 1584.
 Deal-castle, built by Henry VIII.
 Dearth, 1094; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for almost 20s. as much as 6l. now, which was followed by a pestilential fever that carried off multitudes of people, 1193; 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another, with a murrain, 1251; another, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, and the poor forced to eat horse-flesh and dogs, 1316; another great one, owing to the rains, with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348, and 1353; (*vide Remarkable Occurrences*) again, when bread was made in many places of fern roots and ivy berries, 1438.
 Death, captain of the Terrible privateer, killed in an engagement with a French vessel, Dec. 23, 1757.
 Decemviri, creation of, 450 before Christ.
 De Champagne, Philip, born at Brussels, 1602, died 1674.

Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges, 1602.
 Decker, Thomas, cotemporary with Ben Johnson.
 De Courcy, the privilege of standing covered before the kings of England, at their first audience, granted to that family, by John, for John de Courcy's consenting to combat with the champion of France, 1203.

Dedications to Books, contrived, to get money, about 1600; nine or ten dedications were then customary to one book.

Defender of the faith, *vide* Henry VIII.

Defoe, Daniel, died 1731.

De la Fosse, French painter, born 1640, died 1719.

Delawar, earldom of, created 1761. (name West.)

Delius, the architect, flourished 987 before Christ.

Deloraine, Scots earldom of, created 1706. (name Scott.)

Delphos, temple of, burnt 548 before Christ.

Deluge, general, threatened in the year of the world, 1536; began Sunday, December 7, in the year of the world, 1656, *i. e.* 2348 before Christ, Noah being then about 600 years old. The ark rested upon Mount Ararat, Wednesday, May 6, 2347 before Christ: the tops of the mountains appeared, Sunday, July 19. Noah removed the covering of the ark, October 23; left it, Friday, December 18, having been in it 377 days.

Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly, 1529 before Christ.

Democritus, died 361 before Christ, aged 109.

Demosthenes, recalled from banishment, 322; poisoned himself, 313 before Christ, aged 60.

Denbigh, earldom of, created 1622. (name Fielding.)

Denham, Sir John, born 1615, died 1669.

Denmark, Christian, king of, visited England, 1523; a succeeding king ditto, 1605; the same again, 1614; Christian VII. ditto, August, 1768.

Denmark, prince George of, husband to queen Anne, visited England, 1669; died of an asthma and dropfy, October 28, 1708, aged 55. See queen Anne.

Denmark, its first king reigned, 714; embraced Christianity,

- tianity, 940; united with the crown of Norway,
 1412; crown of, made hereditary, and absolute,
 1660; revolution of, January 17, 1772.
 Dennis, John, born 1656, died 1733.
 Derby, earldom of, created 1485. (name Stanley.)
 Derby, James, earl of, beheaded at Bolton, for
 opposing Cromwell, October 15, 1651.
 Derby, chartered by Charles I.
 Derham, reverend Dr. William, born 1657, died,
 April, 1735.
 Dering, Sir Cholm. killed in a duel with Mr. Thorn-
 hill, May 9, 1711.
 Derwentwater, earl of, and lord Kenmuir, beheaded
 on Tower-hill, February 24, 1716, for taking
 part in the rebellion of 1715.
 Desart, Irish viscount, title of, created 1733. (name
 Cuffe.)
 Descartes, born at Touraine, 1596, died 1650.
 Desmond, Thomas, earl of, beheaded in Ireland,
 1468.
 Desmond, Irish earldom of, created 1622. (name
 Fielding.)
 Deucalion, died 1046 before Christ.
 Devizes-castle built, 1136.
 Devonshire, dukedom of, created 1694. (name Ca-
 vendish.)
 D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, born 1602, died 1650.
 Diamond, the first, cut by De Berguen, of Bruges,
 1489.
 Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt 356 before Christ.
 Dictator, the first at Rome, 497 before Christ.
 Dido, flourished 1183 before Christ.
 Dieppe, laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.
 Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other
 conspirators in the powder plot, Jan. 30, 1606.
 Digby, Sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
 Digby, barony of, created 1665. (name Digby.)
 Diodorus, Siculus, lived 45 before Christ.
 Diogenes, the Cynic, died 324 before Christ.
 Diogenes Laertius, flourished 200.

Diogenes,

Diogenes, the Stoic philosopher, flourished 155 before Christ.

Dion Cassius, the Roman historian, flourished 229.

Dionfield, Derbyshire, chartered 1670.

Dionysius Halicarnassens, lived 30 before Christ.

Dionysius, the elder, tyrant of Syracuse, died 368 before Christ.

Dispensations first granted by the Pope, 1200.

Distilling, *vide* Chemistry.

Divorce, the first at Rome, 234 before Christ.

Doctor, the degree of, first given in England, 1207.

Dodderidge, Dr. died, Oct. 26, 1752, aged 50.

Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.

Dolci, Carlo, Italian painter, born 1616, died 1636.

Domingo, island of, discovered, 1494.

Domingo, St. discovered by Columbus, 1592.

Dominicans, their order founded, 1215.

Dominichino, the painter, born at Bologna, 1574, died 1641.

Domitian died 96 before Christ, aged 45.

Doncaster, earldom of, created 1662. (name Scott.)

Donegall, Irish earldom of, created 1647. (name Chichester.)

Donne, reverend Dr. John, died 1631, aged 58.

Doomsday book began in 1080; finished, 1086.

Dorchester Oxfordshire, chartered by Charles I. burnt August, 1613.

Dormer of Wenge, barony of, created 1615. (name Dormer.)

Dorislaus, Dr. agent for the parliament at the Hague, murdered by 12 English cavaliers, royalists, May 3, 1649.

Dorset, Thomas Sackville, earl of, born 1536, died 1608.

Dorset, Charles Sackville; earl of, born 1637, died 1706.

Dorset, dukedom of, created 1720. (name Sackville.)

Dort, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, April 17, 1446; Synod of, began November 3, 1618; ended April 19, 1619.

Dover-castle, built by Julius Cæsar; the tower of, built,

built, 47; old church dedicated, 156; town chartered by Edward the Confessor; priory built, 1113. Dover, dukedom of, created 1708. (name Douglas.) Downe, Irish viscount, title of, created 1680. (name Dawney.)

Draco, flourished 624 before Christ.

Draiton, Michael, born 1563, died in 1631.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail for his voyage round the world, 1577; died January 28, 1595, aged 50.

Drake, Francis, the antiquarian, died 1770, aged 75.

Drelincourt, Charles, born at Sedan, 1595, died 1669.

Dress, none permitted to wear silks or furs, in Scotland, but persons of rank, 1429.

Drogheda, Irish earldom of, created 1661. (name Moor.)

Droitwich, Worcestershire, chartered by James I.

Dronfield, Derbyshire, chartered 1670.

Druids, priests in time of the Britains, burnt and destroyed in Anglesey, the Mona of the Romans, by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, 60.

Drummond, William, the poet, born 1585, died 1649.

Drusus, John, born at Oudenard, 1550, died 1616.

Dryden, John, born 1631, died May 1, 1700.

Dublin city, wall built, about 838; stormed by Dermot, 1171; its first charter granted, 1173; castle built, 1220; its university founded, 1591; students admitted, January, 1594; mayor honoured with the title of lord, 1665.

Ducie, barony of, created 1763. (name Morton.)

Duck, reverend Stephen, drowned himself, 1756.

Dudley, Edmund, and Bmpson, ministers to Henry VII. fell a sacrifice to popular resentment in the reign of Henry VIII. and were beheaded, August 28, 1510.

Dudley, lord Guildford, married lady Jane Grey, granddaughter of Henry VII. by her mother's side, 1553; condemned and beheaded with her, after queen Mary's accession for espousing his wife's
claim

claim to the crown, February 12, 1554. See Grey.

Dudley, barony of, created 1307. (name Smith.)

Dudley and Ward, viscount, title of, created 1763. (name Ward.)

Dudley-castle, Staffordshire, built about 700.

Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; appointed in France, in order to have the judgment of God in particular cases, as whether one gentleman had been familiar with the others wife, 1454; introduced into England, 1587.

Dugdale, Sir William, born 1605, died Feb. 1685.

Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III. March 17, 1336.

Dulwich-college, *vide* Alleyn.

Dumfries, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Macdowal.)

Dunbar, built 1187 before Christ.

Dunblain, Scots viscount, title of, created 1673. (name Osborne.)

Duncan, king of Scots, murdered by Macbeth, 1040.

Dundonald, Scots earldom of, created 1669. (name Cochran.)

Dungannon, Irish viscount, title of, created 1766. (name Trevor.)

Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658; sold to the French for 210,000*l.* October 17, 1662; delivered up to England, July 7, 1712.

Dunmore, Scots earldom of, created 1686. (name Murray.)

Dunmow priory, in Essex, built 1110.

Dunnington-castle, Berks, built before Edward II.

Dunoon-castle, Scotland, possessed by the English, 1334.

Duns Scotus, died 1308.

Dunstaffage-castle, Scotland, built before 1307.

Dunstan, St. archbishop of Canterbury, 960; died 988, aged 63.

Dunstanbrough-castle, Northumberland, the seat of one of Henry the 11^d's sons.

Durer,

Durer, Albert, born 1471, died 1528.

D'Ursey, Thomas, died in years, February, 1724.

Durham, bishopric first founded, 635; removed from Lindisfarne to Durham, 1020; monastery built, 1073; cathedral founded, 1080; town incorporated, 18 Elizabeth; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to parliament, 1672.

Dynasty, Egyptian, the 19th, 1376; 21st, 1004; 23d, 825; 24th, 781; 25th, Ethiopian, 737; 26th, of the Saïtes, 693 before Christ.

Dysert, Scots earldom of, created 1646. (name Talmash.)

E.

EACHARD, rev. Lau. died 1730, aged about 61.

Eachard, rev. Dr. John, died 1697, aged 60.

Earl-Marshall, the first, 1383, in the person of Thomas lord Mowbray, created duke of Norfolk, in 1397.

Earl, the dignity of, given in England long before the conquest.

Earth, proved to be flatted towards the poles, 1737.

Earthen vessels, the art of making them invented by Epimetheus, 1715 before Christ.

Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned 12 cities, 17; one that swallowed up Nicomedia and several neighbouring cities. 120; one in Macedonia that swallowed up 150 cities, 357; one from the month of September to that of November, which swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; one swallowed up several villages in the neighbourhood of Cybyra, 417; one swallowed up several cities in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 446; (*vide* Remarkable Occurrences) one that almost destroyed the city of Antioch, September 14, 458; one at Constantinople, that lasted 40 days, and overturned several edifices, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and several other cities, 526; another

another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, that overthrew many houses, 557; one throughout all England, followed by a great scarcity of fruit and a late harvest, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one in December, 1116; one in September, 1120; ditto in August, 1134; (*vide Remarkable Occurrences*) one that swallowed up the city of Catania, and more than 15000 souls, 1137; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; a dreadful one, February 14, 1428; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Albans, 1250; (*vide Remarkable Occurrences*) general one that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glastonbury, 1274; the greatest ever known in England, November 14, 1328; several churches thrown down by one, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, September 28, 1426; another, 1661; the city of Catania destroyed by one, and an eruption of Etna, with the loss of 60,000 inhabitants, 1682; in many parts of England, 1683; one in 1692; one felt in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 perished by it in Sicily, and the chief town in Jamaica was destroyed, September, 1693; one at Rome, 1703; one at China, 1718; one at Naples in 1732; two in London, February 8, and March 8, 1750; one in the Azores, July, 1757, (*vide Lisbon, Lima;*) one in Tripoli, 1759; a terrible one in Syria, October 30, 1760; dreadful one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, August, 1767, where 1600 persons lost their lives; at Altdorf, Switzerland, September 10, 1774. Sec Guattimala.

East-India house erected, 1726, *vide Indies.*

East-Loo, Cornwall, incorporated, 1587.

East-Redford, Nottinghamshire, chartered anew by James I.

Eckhout,

Eckhout, Vand. Dutch painter, born 1621, died 1674.
Eclipse, the first of the moon upon record, 720 before Christ.

Edels, New-Holland, land of, discovered by the Dutch, 1619.

Edgar, brother and successor of Edwy, began his reign, 959; obliged by Dunstan not to wear his crown for seven years, for carrying off Editha, a nun, and ravishing her; stabbed Athelwold, and married his wife, Elfrida; destroyed the wolves, with which the country was over-run, by demanding of the Welch a yearly tribute of wolves heads, 971; obliged eight of his tributary princes to row him on a barge on the river Dee, 973; crowned at Axminster, 973; died 975, aged 32, buried at Glastonbury, and was succeeded by his son, Edward, the martyr.

Edgar Atheling, died after 1120, aged 70. See Wil. I.

Edgecombe, barony of, created 1742. (name Edgecombe.)

Edinburgh, taken by the English, 1296; built, 1544; university founded, 1580.

Edmund I. brother and successor of Athelstan, began to reign, 941, aged 18; killed by a ruffian, whom he struck at an entertainment, 946; buried at Glastonbury, and succeeded by his brother, Edred, his own children being too young.

Edmund II. son of Ethelred II. married the widow of Sigefert, a Danish nobleman, who was put to death in 1015; succeeded his father on the throne, 1016, aged 27; was murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, 1017, and succeeded by Canute, king of Denmark.

Edred succeeded his brother, Edmund I. on the throne, 946; died 955; buried at Winton, and was succeeded by his nephew, Edwy, son to Edmund I.

Edward, the Elder, second son of Alfred, succeeded his father on the throne, 900; died 925; buried at Winton, and was succeeded by his natural son, Athelstan.

Ed-

Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar, by a first marriage, succeeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; stabbed by order of his step-mother, Elfrida, who opposed his succession in favour of her own son, Ethelred, 979; buried at Shaftesbury, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Ethelred II. Elfrida's son.

Edward the Confessor, youngest son of Ethelred II. by his second wife Emma, succeeded Hardicanute on the throne, 1041; married Editha, daughter of earl Godwin, 1043. He was the first who touched for the king's evil, 1058; verbally nominated William I. to be his successor; died January 5, 1066, aged 65, buried in Westminster abbey, and succeeded by Harold II. son of Godwin.

Edward I. son of Henry III. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1255; taken prisoner by the rebel army, 1264; released on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons at Eversham, August 4, following; wounded in the holy land by an assassin, 1271; succeeded to his father's crown, November 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, August 19, following; went and did homage to the king of France, for the duchy of Guienne, 1279; subdued Wales, 1283; went to France, summer, 1286; returned, August, 1289; buried his queen, 1291; subdued Scotland, and sent king Baliol to the Tower, 1296; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, September 12, 1299; died of a flux at Burg in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his fourth son, Edw. II.

Edward II. fourth son of Edward I. born at Carnarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first prince of Wales; succeeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Isabella, the king's daughter, 1308; obliged by the barons to vest the government of the kingdom in 12 persons, March 16, 1308; went to Bulloign on a pilgrimage,

magé, December 13, 1313; resigned the domination of Guienne to his son, then aged 13, 1325; dethroned by his queen, January 13, 1327; and was succeeded by his son, Edward III. murdered at Berkeley-castle, at the instance of Mortimer, the queen's paramour, by running a red-hot iron up his fundament, September 21, following, and buried in St. Peter's, Gloucester.

Edward III. son of Edward II. born at Windsor, November 15, 1312; succeeded his father, January 13, 1327; crowned, Feb. 1, following; married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, January 24, 1328; did homage for Guienne to the king of France at Amiens, 1337; took the title of king of France, quartered the arms of France, and added the motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, 1339; challenged the French king to single combat, 1340; chosen emperor of Germany, which he refused, August, 1348; fought in single combat with a Frenchman at Calais, and conquered, January 1, 1349; instituted the order of the Garter, the same year; defeated the French at Poitiers, and took the king, and his son, prisoners 1356; buried his mother, Isabella, 1358; died of a cingle at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to Edward the black prince.

Edward the black prince, son of Edward III. born June 15, 1330; married his cousin, Joanna, countess dowager of Holland, daughter of the earl of Kent, who was beheaded, 1361; made prince of Aquitaine, 1362; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, 1356, who was ransomed for 500,000l; made an expedition into Castile, 1367; died 1376.

Edward IV. a descendant of the duke of Clarence, Edward III's second son, and fifth cousin of Henry VI. who was descended from the duke of Lancaster, Edward III's third son, born Sept. 1442; elected king when Henry VI. was deposed, Mar. 5, 1461: crowned, June 29, following; married lady

lady Elizabeth Gray, widow of Sir John Gray, of Grafton, Bucks, 1464; taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick, March, 1470, but escaped soon after; expelled the kingdom, 1470, and Henry VI. restored to his crown; Edward returned, March 25, 1471, and restored, and king Henry sent to the Tower; died April 9, 1483, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his son, Edward V.

Edward, son of Henry VI. murdered by Clarence and Gloucester, May 21, 1471, aged 18.

Edward V. son of Edward IV. born 1470; succeeded his father, April 9, 1483; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; deposed, June 20, following, and with his brother, the duke of York, smothered in the town soon after, by order of his uncle, Richard III. who succeeded him.

Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, born October 12, 1537; succeeded his father, January 28, 1547; crowned, Sunday, February 20, following; settled the crown on lady Jane Grey, May, 1553; died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, following, and was succeeded by his sister, Mary.

Edwin, king of Northumberland, the first Christian king, succeeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624; killed in battle, 633; aged 46; buried at Whitby, Yorkshire, and was succeeded by Oswald, his nephew.

Edwy, son to Edmund I. succeeded his uncle, Edred, 955, aged 17; divided his kingdom, between his brother, Edgar, and himself; died 959; buried at Winton, and was succeeded by Edgar.

Edystone light-house, built in 1690; blown down, 1703; burnt, 1759; rebuilt, 1760.

Effingham, earldom of, created 1731. (name Howard.)

Egbert, son of Woden, the father of the English monarchy, began his reign as king of Wessex, 800; conquered Mercia, 819; and every other of the seven kingdoms, and became sovereign of all England, south of the Humber, and called it England, 827;

drove

- drove the Danes out of Britain, 836; died 838, and was succeeded by his son, Ethelwolf.
- Egfrid**, succeeded his father Offa, as 17th king of Britain, 798; died the same year, buried at St. Alban's, and was succeeded by Kenulf, 13th king of Mercia.
- Egialeus**, king of Sycion, 2089 before Christ.
- Eginhart**, the historian, died 842.
- Eglinton**, Scots earldom of, created 1503. (name Montgomery.)
- Eglinton**, lord, shot by an exciseman, 1769.
- Egmont**, Irish earldom of, created 1733. (name Percival.)
- Egmont**, count, beheaded at Brussels, 1568, which enraged the Netherlanders, that nothing could appease them, till they had shaken off the Spanish yoke.
- Egremont**, earldom of, created 1749. (name Wyndham.)
- Egypt**, the kingdom of, began under Misraim, the son of Ham, the second son of Noah, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1663 years; reduced to a province, 31; conquered by the Turks, 1517.
- Eleanor**, queen of Henry II. died 1204.
- Eleanor**, queen of Edward I. died on her journey to Scotland, at Herby, Lincolnshire, 1290, and was buried at Westminster.
- Eleanor**, queen of Henry III. died in a monastery at Ambresbury, about 1292.
- Electricity**, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, by Ottoguericke, 1467; electric shock discovered at Leyden by Cuneus, 1746, that it would fire spirits first known, 1756.
- Eleusinian mysteries**, first introduced at Athens, by Eumolpus, 1356 before Christ.
- Elfrida**, see Edgar.
- Elgin**, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Bruce.)
- Eli**, the eleventh judge of Israel, on hearing the ark was taken, fell down and broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Christ, aged 98.
- Elibank**, Scots barony of, created 1643. (name Murray.)
- Elijah

Elijah prophesied, 911, in the 13th year of Ahab's reign; supported by the widow of Sarepta, whose son he raised from the dead, 910; brought rain from heaven, 908; taken up into heaven in a fiery chariot, 896 before Christ.

Elisha died 838 before Christ, having prophesied 60 years.

Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII. died in childbed, 1503.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by Ann Bulleyn, born, September 7, 1533, and created princess of Wales soon after; declared illegitimate, 1536; restored by parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of lady Jane Grey, 1553; committed to the Tower, 1554; ditto to Woodstock, 1554; succeeded her sister, Mary, on the throne, November 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, January 15, 1559; agreed to marry the duke of Anjou, but receded, 1581; a conspiracy formed to assassinate her, by one Ballard, &c. which failed, 1586; died melancholy, at Richmond, March 24, 1603, and was succeeded by her third cousin, James VI. of Scotland. See Mary queen of Scots.

Elizabeth, sister to George III. born 1740, died 1759.

Ella, a Saxon general, invited by Hengist, and his successor in the monarchy, came over from Germany, landed at Whitering in Suffex, and established the kingdom of South Saxony, 477; and was thus first king of Suffex; became second king of Britain, 480; died 514; and was succeeded in the monarchy by Cerdick.

Elphinston, Scots barony of, created 1509. (name Elphinston.)

Elfsineur, in Denmark, built two years after Christ.

Ely, Irish earldom of, created 1771. (name Loftus.)

Ely cathedral built, 506; bishopric founded, 1008.

Ely-house, London, founded 1290.

Elze-

Elzevirs, Dutch printers : Lewis began to be famous, 1595 ; Daniel died 1681.

Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584. (14 fellows.)

Embden East India company established, 1750.

Emma, died 1052. See Ethelred II. Canute.

Empedocles flourished, about 455 before Christ.

Empson. See Dudley.

Eneas, Trojan general, died about 1177 before Christ.

England, ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448 ; erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827 ; divided into counties and hundreds, 886 ; invaded by the Scots who were defeated by Athelstan, 921 ; invaded by the Welch, 984 ; by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003 ; again by Sweyn, and almost subdued by him, 1013 ; invaded and defeated by the Irish, 1069 ; Irish landed, and were defeated, 1070 ; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071 ; again, 1091 ; again, 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick ; invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1101 ; by David of Scotland, 1136 ; again by the Welch, with success, 1136 ; by the Scots, 1183 ; put under an interdict by the Pope, for John's opposing his nominating to the see of Canterbury, 1206 ; interdict taken off, on John's submission, 1214 ; all in arms, 1215 ; underwent a reformation in government, 1258 ; invaded by the French, 1416 ; by Henry, duke of Richmond, August 7, 1485 ; put under an interdict on Henry VIIIth's shaking off the Pope's supremacy, 1535. See Danes, Rebellion, War.

English monarchy, began in 449.

Engraving on copper invented, 1460 ; with the hammer invented, 1592 ; in mezzotinto by Siegen, and perfected by the prince Robert Paletin, 1648 ; to represent wash invented by Barabbe, a Frenchman,

- man, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris by Bonnet, 1769.
- Ennius, Quintus, born 239 before Christ, died, aged 70.
- Enoch translated to heaven, 987 of the world, aged 365; *i. e.* 3017 before Christ.
- Entailing estates introduced by statute, 1307.
- Entertainment, places of, first licensed, 1752.
- Ephraim Syrus, flourished 370.
- Epictetus was alive in 94.
- Epicurus, born 342, died 271 before Christ.
- Epiphanius, born in Palestine, about 332; died about 403.
- Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1638; ditto in England, 1645; restored in England, 1660; ditto in Scotland, 1661, which continued to the reign of William III.
- Epsum mineral spring discovered, 1630.
- Era, of Nabonassar, 747 before Christ; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 before Christ; Christian, 4; of Dioclesian, or era of martyrs, 284; of Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, 622; Persian, or of Yezdegird, 632.
- Erasmus born at Rotterdam, 1467, died 1536.
- Erasthenes measured the earth, 250 before Christ.
- Ercombert, youngest son of Eadbald, by Emma, began his reign in Kent, 640; died 665.
- Erne, Irish barony, created 1768. (name Creighton.)
- Errol, Scots earldom of, created 1452. (name Hay.)
- Eschylus, the poet, died 456 before Christ, aged 69.
- Esof, died 556 before Christ.
- Essex, Cromwell, earl of, condemned for high treason, without a trial, and beheaded, July 28, 1540.
- Essex, Devereux, earl of, beheaded for stirring up the people to arms, February 25, 1601.
- Essex, earldom of, created 1661. (name Capel.)
- Essex, earl of, and lord Russel, committed to the Tower, for engaging in Monmouth's conspiracy, where lord Essex cut his own throat, June 21, 1683. See Russel.
- Estrées, cardinal de, died 1714.

Etching invented by Carpi, an Italian, 1496; with aquafortis found out, 1535.

Ethelbald I. succeeded Ceolred as 15th king of Britain, 716; killed by his subjects near Tamworth, and buried at Repton, Derbyshire, 757; and was succeeded by his nephew, Offa.

Ethelbald II. son and successor of Ethelwolf, began to reign, 857; reigned two years and a half, and died, 860; buried at Sarum, and was succeeded by his brother, Ethelbert II. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert II. succeeded his brother, 860; died 866; and was succeeded by his brother, Ethelred. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert, fifth king of Kent, succeeded Ceaulin as sixth king of Britain, 592; died 616, and was succeeded by Redwald, king of the East Angles.

Ethelred, succeeded his brother, Wulfer, as 12th king of Britain, 674; resigned his crown, 704; turned monk, and died abbot of Bradney, 716; and was succeeded by his nephew, Kenred.

Ethelred I. succeeded his brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 866; died of a wound received in battle against the Danes, 872; and was succeeded by his brother, Alfred.

Ethelred II. succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, and was anointed king by Dunstan at Kingston upon Thames, aged 12, 979; married Emma, sister to Richard II. duke of Normandy, 1001; (hence the connexion with the Norman family, that afterwards seated William the Conqueror on this throne:) fled from king Sweyn into Normandy, 1013; returned soon after, when Sweyn died; died April 23, 1016, was buried in St. Paul's, and succeeded by his son, Edmond Ironside.

Ethelwolf, succeeded his father Egbert, as king, 838; died 857, and left his kingdom divided between his two sons, Ethelbert and Ethelbald.

Etheridge, Sir George; born about 1638; died after 1688.

Eton

Elton-college, founded by Henry VI. 1441; rebuilt, 1569.

Euclid, died about 300 before Christ, aged 74.

Endosia, died 460.

Eugene, prince, died April 10, 1736; aged 72.

Euripides, died 407 before Christ, aged 77.

Eusebius Pamphili, flourished 315.

Eutropius, flourished 428.

Eutychius, born 876; died after 900.

Evagoras, king of Cyprus, murdered by Nicocles, 373 before Christ.

Evagrius, flourished 380.

Evelyn, John, born 1620, died 1706.

Evesham, Worcestershire, chartered by James I.

Evremond, St. died, September 9, 1703, aged 90.

Exchange, Royal; first finished at the expence of Sir Thomas Gresham, 1569; called Royal, by queen Elizabeth, January 29, 1571; rebuilt and opened, September 28, 1669.

Exchequer, court of, instituted in 1074.

Excise Office, formed 1643.

Excise scheme defeated April 11, 1733.

Exeter, taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; bishopric composed of those of Devonshire and Cornwall, 1046; cathedral built, 1060; city rebelled, 1067; and was by William the Conqueror subdued; incorporated by John; cathedral begun, 1150; finished 1485.

Exeter-college, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Exeter, 1316. (25 fellows.)

Exeter, duke of, degraded from his title; and put to death for conspiring against Henry IV. 1400.

Exeter, marquis of, lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded, (for conspiring against Henry VIII.) December 21, 1538.

Exeter, earldom of, created 1605. (name Cecil.)

Expedition, grand secret, design to make a descent on the coast of France, but after it had failed; so much time was wasted in councils of war, that

- France got intelligence of it, and it returned, without executing its purpose, September, 1757.
- Explanation, Irish act of, passed 1665.
- Eye, Suffex, incorporated by king John.
- Eyre of Eyrecourt, Irish barony, created 1768. (name Eyre.)
- Ezekiel, taken captive with Jehoiakim, 599; began to prophecy, 504 before Christ.
- Ezra flourished, 447 before Christ.

F.

FAIRCLOUGH, Daniel, born 1582, died 1645. Fairfax, Edward, the poet, lived in the reign of James I.

Fairfax of Emley, Irish viscount, title of, created 1628. (name Fairfax.)

Fairfax of Cameron, Scots barony, created 1627. (name Fairfax.)

Falkland, Lucius, lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, September 1643.

Falkland, Scots viscount, title of, created 1620. (name Carey.)

Falmouth, viscount, title of, created 1720. (name Boscawen.)

Famine; the beginning of that which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; an extraordinary one at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 before Christ; so dreadful a one in Italy, that parents were reduced to the cruel necessity of eating their own children, 450; one in 976; another, 1005; another, 1087; another, 1193; another, 1251; another, 1315; another, 1318; another, 1335; another, 1348; another, 1389; another, 1438. *Vide Remarkable Occurrences.*

Fanshaw, Sir Rich. born 1607, died at Madrid, 1666.

Farnham-castle, Surrey, built by Henry, king Stephen's brother.

Farnham, Irish earldom of, created 1763. (name Maxwell.)

Far-

Farquhar, George, born 1678, died 1707.

Fasts established, 138.

Fauconberg, earldom of, created 1756. (name Bel-
lasisse.)

Faust or Faustus, John, the printer, died about 1466.

Faux, Guy, &c. executed for a plot, called the gun-
powder plot, intended to blow up King, Lords, and
Commons, while sitting in the parliament-house,
January 31, 1606.

Fenoillet, bishop of Montpellier, in the 17th century.

Fenton, Elijah, died July 13, 1730.

Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded, early in 1697, for
conspiring against the life of William III.

Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at Carmarthen
for his religion, 1555.

Ferrars, George, born 1512, died 1579.

Ferrers, earldom of, created 1711. (name Shirley.)

Ferrers, barony of, created 1298. (name Townshend.)

Ferrers, earl of, hanged at Tyburn for shooting his
servant, 1760.

Feti, Domen. Italian painter, born 1590, died 1624.

Feudal law introduced, 1070. This was dividing the
kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain
persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the
king with money, and a stated number of soldiers.

Feverham, of some note, 811; abbey built, 1147;

Davington nunnery founded, 1153; town first
chartered by Henry III; Maison Dieux, founded
by Henry III.; school erected, 1582; Mr. Arden
murdered, 1550; running at old wives Lees,
established 1628.

Fidena, amphitheatre of, fell in, and killed 50,000
persons, 27.

Fielding, Henry, died 1754, aged 47.

Fife, Irish earldom of, created 1759. (name Duff.)

Figures, in arithmetic, introduced into Europe by
the Saracens, from Arabia, 991; till then letters
were used.

Fingal, died 283. [Ogilvie.]

Finlater, Scots earldom of, created 1637. (name

Fire. *Vide* Prometheus.

- Fire engines to draw water invented, 1663.
- Fire of London, that burnt down 13300 houses, &c. September 2, 1666; it was supposed to be set on fire by the Papists: in Southwark, 600 houses, 1676; Temple, Jan. 26, 1679; Gray's-Inn, February 7, 1680; Wapping, 1682; Thames-street, January 24, 1715; Limchouse, December, 1716; St. Catherines, 1673, 1681, and 1734; Battle-bridge, August 12, 1749; Cornhill, 1748, 1759, and 1765; Inner-temple, 1717; Lincoln's-inn square, June 27, 1752; at Rothehithe, June 1, 1765; Threadneedle-street, May, 1772.
- First-fruits and tenths, a tax paid by the clergy, granted by the queen for the augmentation of small livings, February 7, 1704.
- Fisher, bishop of Rochester, beheaded, (for denying the king's supremacy) June 22, 1535.
- Fishery, herring, incorporated, October 11, 1750.
- Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, executed at Tyburn, February 3, 1537.
- Fitzharris hanged for a libel against the king, 1681.
- Fitzherbert, Anthony, lord chief justice, died 1538.
- Fitzwilliam, Irish earldom of, created 1716. (name Fitzwilliam.)
- Fitzwilliam, viscount, title of, created 1629. (name Fitzwilliam.)
- Fitzwilliam, barony of, created 1746. (name Fitzwilliam.)
- Five-mile act passed, October 31, 1665. This act obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached, since the act of oblivion, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of 50l.
- Flagellantes, the sect of, arose 1259.
- Flamel, Nicholas, died 1409.
- Flaminius, the Latin poet, born in Italy, in the 16th century.
- Flammoc, a Cornish lawyer, headed an insurrection, because they would not pay a tax; marched to London,

Don, was defeated in a battle at Blackheath, and executed, 1497.

Flamstead, John, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.

Flecher, bishop of Nimes, born 1632, died 1710.

Fleet-market opened, September 30, 1737.

Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.

Fleury, Claude, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.

Fleury, cardinal, born 1655.

Flint castle built, and the town chartered by Edw. I.

Florence of Worcester, the historian, died about 1119.

Florida discovered, 1512; ceded to the British crown, 1762.

Flowers, art of preserving them in sand, discovered by Boeler of Strasburg, 1633.

Fontaine, John de la, born 1621, died 1695.

Fontenelle, died 1756, aged 100.

Fontes instituted, 167.

Food, animal, permitted by God, 2357 before Christ.

Fools, festival of, at Paris, held January 1, and continued for 240 years, when all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.

Forbes, Scots barony, created before 1421. (name Forbes.)

Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1561.

Ford abbey, Devonshire, built 1142.

Fordun, John, Scotch historian, died 1308.

Forest, New, made 1081.

Forgery, first person died for it, June 1, 1731.

Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the the supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.

Fort St. David, India, bought by the East-India company, 1686.

Fortescue, Sir John, made lord chancellor about 1461.

Fortescue of castle hill, barony of, created 1746. (name Fortescue.)

Fortescue of Credan, Irish barony, created 1746. (name Aland.)

Fortification, first treatise on, published by Albert Durer, 1527.

- Fortrose, Irish viscount, title of, created 1766. (name Mackenzie.)
- Foster, Dr. James, anabaptist preacher, born 1696, died 1753.
- Fountain's abbey, Yorkshire, founded 1204.
- Fouquier, James, Flemish painter, flourished about 1600.
- Fowey, Cornwall, made a borough, 13 of Eliz.
- Fox, John, martyrologist, born 1517, died Apr. 1587.
- Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, born 1624; appeared in 1655.
- Framingham-castle, Suffolk, erected in the time of the Saxons.
- France, its first king, was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418. It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls. King of, taken prisoner by the English, 1525. (See Edward the Black prince.) Queen, mother of, visited England, 1638.
- Francis I. of France, killed at a tilting match, 1559.
- Francis, St. died 1227, aged 46.
- Franciscan friars, their order founded, 1215.
- Francischini, Italian painter, born 1648, died 1729.
- Frederic, prince, George III'd's youngest brother, died December 29, 1765, aged 16.
- Free-masonry, institution of, said to be as early as the building of Solomon's Temple.
- Frobisher, Martin, admiral, died 1594.
- Froissart, John, born about 1333, died about, 1400.
- Frost, so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; one of 15 weeks, 1407; great one in England, from November 24 to February 10, 1434; Christmas, 1683; again, 1709; again, 1739, for nine weeks.
- Fryth, John, burnt for heresy in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.
- Fulham-bridge built 1727.
- Furness abbey, Lancashire, founded 1127.

G.

GADDI, Italian painter, died 1312, aged 73.
Gage of Castle Island, Irish viscount, title of, created 1720. (name Gage.)

Gainborough, earldom of, created 1682. (name Noel.)

Galen, born at Pergamus, about 131, died 201.

Galeon, William, died in years, 1507.

Galileo, born in Italy, 1564, died 1642.

Galleys, first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Christ. They came from Corinth.

Galloway, Scots earldom of, created 1623. (name Stewart.)

Galway, Irish viscount, title of, created 1727. (name Moncton.)

Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, died in 53.

Game act passed, 1753.

Gamut invented by Gui L'Arete, 1025, and the six notes, *ut, re, &c.* fixed by one Meurs, of Paris, from the first syllables of a hymn to St. John, 1133.

Gardening, the æra of, in queen Elizabeth's time.

Gardens, *vide* Remarkable Occurrences, 1509.

Gardiner, bishop of Winton, died 1555; *Blair* says, 1557.

Garnet, Tho. a Jesuit, hanged at Tyburn for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, June 25, 1608.

Garter, order of, instituted, April 23, 1340; altered, 1552.

Garter king at arms, created by Henry V.

Garth, Sir Samuel, died January, 1719.

Gassendi, Peter, French writer, born 1592, died 1656.

Gauging contrived, 1570.

Gaunt, John of, third son of Edward III. married the daughter of the king of Castile, and took the title of king, 1371.

Gavelkind, the custom of, which divided land among all

- all male children, of the deceased, introduced in the time of the Saxons.

Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. put to death by the barons, July 1, 1312.

Gay, John, born 1688, died 1732.

Gaza, Theodore, died 1474.

Gazettes introduced in Venice, 1600; in France, 1631; in Leipzig, 1715; in Amsterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; courier of the Lower Rhine, 1764.

Gelding cattle, not in use in Scotland till after 1378.

Geminiani, the musician, died 1762, aged 96.

Geneva, its republic founded, 1518.

Genoa, its republic founded, about 63 before Christ.

Gentilis Albericus, born in Italy, 1551, died 1611.

Geofrey, third son of Henry II. killed in a tournament at Paris, 1183.

Geofrey, bishop of Norwich, put to death, 1210.

George, St. the tutelar St. of England, suffered martyrdom, under the emperor Dioclesian.

George I. second cousin of queen Anne. The succession settled on his mother 1700; created duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706; ascended the throne, August 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18, following; quarrelled with the prince of Wales for his resenting the king's nomination of the duke of Newcastle's standing sponsor for the prince's son, Nov. 1718; reconciled to the prince, June 1720; died at Osnaburg, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67; and was succeeded by his son George II.

George II. son of George I. succeeded to the crown, June 15, 1727; quarrelled with the prince of Wales for concealing the princess's pregnancy from him, 1737; reconciled to him, 1742; died suddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, at Kensington, aged 77; buried Nov. 11, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson George III. See Caroline.

George III. son of Frederic prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; succeeded his grandfather, Geo. II.

October 26, 1760; made the judges independent, March, 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburgh, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned September 22, following.

Georgia, colony of, established by Charter, 1732; settled, 1733; expedition against St. Augustine, 1740.

Germanicus, the corpse of, brought to Rome, and received with great marks of grief, 20.

Germany, first king in, 843; Charles III. was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign, 879; empire of, begun 900; emperors of, first elected king of the Romans, 1056; the nine electors of, first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258; Charles, emperor of, visited England, 1522; a reformation took place in, 1648.

Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.

Gervis abbey, Yorkshire, founded 1145.

Ghent, Henry of, died 1293, aged 76.

Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, February 27, 1727; again May, 1731; nearly destroyed by a storm, February 3, 1766.

Gilding with leaf gold, invented 1273.

Gildon, Charles, born about 1666, died 1274.

Gildas, the historian, died 570.

Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1513, aged 65.

Gin act passed, July 24, 1737.

Giordano, Luc. Italian painter, born 1632, died 1705.

Giorgione, Italian painter, born 1478, died 1511.

Gioseppino, painter, born about 1560, died 1640.

Giotto, Italian painter, born 1276, died 1336.

Gladiators, the combats of them abolished, 325.

Glanvil, Joseph, born 1636, died 1680.

Glasgow university founded 1450; cathedral founded, 1136; castle, great tower of, built 1426.

Glasgow, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Boyle.)

Glass, art of making, brought to England from France, 674; cast plate, blown plate, art of, discovered by chance, 1164; windows began to be glazed,

glazed, 1180; first made here into bottles, &c. 1557; first plate-glass manufactory at Lambeth, introduced from Venice by the duke of Buckingham, 1674; made from minium and flint by Ziffer, at Wittemberg, 1758.

Glastenbury church, the first Christian church in Britain, built, as supposed, by Joseph of Arimathea, about 60; rebuilt, 1120; town chartered, 1705.

Glauber, the chymist, died 1500.

Glencairn, Scots earldom of, created 1488. (name Cunningham.)

Glendower, Owen, died after 1416.

Glerawley, Irish viscount, title of, created 1766. (name Annesly.)

Glocester abbey founded, 700; burnt, 1102; again, 1122; city incorporated by Henry III; made a bishopric and city, 1541; last charter granted, 1672.

Glocester, duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered at Calais between two featherbeds, Feb. 28, 1397.

Glocester, Humphry, duke of, third son to Henry IV. and uncle to Henry VI. murdered by the party of his uncle, the bishop of Winton, Feb. 28, 1447.

Glocester, Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1471; put the duke of Clarence to death, Feb. 18, 1478; made protector of England, 1483; ordered his two nephews, Edward V. and his brother, to be murdered; and elected king, June 20, following.

See Richard III.

Glocester, duke of, son to queen Anne, died of a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11.

Godeau, bishop, French writer, born 1605, died 1672.

Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury, an active justice of the peace against the Papists, murdered Oct. 17, 1678.

Godfrey of Bologne. See Jerusalem.

Godmanchester, Hants, chartered by James I.

Go-

ed of ...

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- Godolphin, of Helston, barony of, created 1735.
(name Godolphin.)
- Godstow, nunnery, Oxfordshire, first consecrated,
1138.
- Godwin, earl, invaded England, 1052, and mur-
dered Alfred; choaked at table with the king, in
protesting his innocence, 1053.
- Gold, first coined in England, 1257.
- Gold act took place, June 15, 1774.
- Goldsmith, Oliver, born 1731, died April 4, 1774.
- Gombauld, John de; French writer, died 1666.
- Good-Hope, cape of, discovered by the Portu-
gueze, 1487; first doubled, by the Eastern Isles,
1497.
- Goodwin sands, formed by the sea overflowing 4000
acres of earl Goodwin's in Kent, 1100.
- Gordon, George, son to the earl of Huntley, con-
demned for a design to carry off Mary, queen of
Scots, 1562.
- Gordon, Scots dukedom of, created 1684. (name
Gordon.)
- Goree island taken by the English, 1663; retaken by
the Dutch, 1665; subdued by the French, 1677;
taken by the English, 1758; restored to the French,
1763.
- Gorgias flourished 436 before Christ.
- Goriz, baron, the Swedish minister, beheaded, 1719.
- Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.
- Gower, Sir John, the first English poet, died in years,
1402.
- Gower, earldom of, created 1716. (name Gower.)
- Grævius, born in Germany, 1632, died 1703.
- Grafton, dukedom of, created 1675. (name Fitzroy.)
- Graham of Belford, earldom of, created 1722. (name
Graham.)
- Grammarians, first regular ones, flourished 276 be-
fore Christ.
- Granard, Irish earldom of, created 1684. (name
Forbes.)
- E 6 Gran-

- Grandier burnt at London, France, for witchcraft, 1634.
- Grandison, Irish earldom of, created 1767. (name Mason.)
- Grandison, Irish viscount, title of; created. 1620. (name Villiers.)
- Grange, the laird of, governor of Edinburgh, hanged with others, 1573.
- Graham, barony of, created 1761. (name Robinson.)
- Granville, earldom of, created 1714. (name Carteret.)
- Grapes, *vide* cherries.
- Gratian flourished 1151.
- Gratius, cotemporary with Ovid.
- Gravesend, chartered by queen Elizabeth; burnt 1727.
- Gravity, the laws of, discovered by Galileo.
- Gray, Scots barony, created 1347. (name Gray.)
- Gray's-Inn, London, built, 1687.
- Gretnakes, that healed by stroking, born in Ireland, 1629, died after 1666.
- Grecian empire began under Nicephorus, emperor of the East, 811; ended, 1453.
- Greek, study of, introduced here by William Grocyn, 1491.
- Green, Saxon, colour of, discovered by Barth, 1744.
- Greenland was discovered in the reign of James I.
- Greenwich, barony of, created 1767. (name Townshend.)
- Greenwich hospital, endowed 1694.
- Gregg executed, 1708.
- Gregory, St. died 270, after thirty years episcopacy.
- Gregory, Thaumaturgus, flourished 254.
- Gregory, Naziansen, died 389.
- Gresham college, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1581; who died 1579; taken down, 1770.
- Greville, Fulke, lord Brook, born 1554; killed by his servant, September 30, 1628.
- Grey, lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Widdrill, and the dowager duchess of Bedford, on the

- the death of Sir John Grey, married Edward IV. 1464; consented to marry Richard III. 1484.
- Grey, lady Jane, great grand-daughter of Hen. VII. and second cousin to Elizabeth, married to lord Gailford Dudley, 1553; proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI. July 9, the same year; beheaded in the Tower, February 12, 1554, aged 17.
- Grey, de, marquise of, created 1740. (name Yorke.)
- Grey, reverend Thomas, died July 30, 1771.
- Grierson, Constantia, of Ireland, died 1733, aged 27.
- Griffin, prince of Wales, who had been taken and confined in the Tower, attempting to escape by the window, fell, and broke his neck, 1244.
- Grimaldi, John, Italian painter, born 1606, died 1680.
- Grimston, Irish earldom of, created 1719. (name Grimston.)
- Grissler, the Austrian governor, shot by William Tell, which laid the foundation of Swiss liberty, 1375.
- Gristmills, the invention of the Irish, 214.
- Groats and half groats were the largest silver coin, 1351.
- Gronovius, James, born at Darenter, 1645, died 1716.
- Gronville and Caius college, Cambridge, founded by De Gronville, 1548. (26 fellows.)
- Grosvenor, of Eaton, barony of, created 1761. (name Grosvenor.)
- Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft, 1583, died 1645.
- Gruter, Janus, born at Antwerp, 1560, died 1627.
- Guadaloupe taken from the French by the English, 1759.
- Gualimata, city of, swallowed up by an earthquake, July 6, 1774.
- Guercino, Italian painter, born 1590, died 1666.
- Guernsey reduced, 1550.
- Guicciardini, Italian historian, died 1540, aged 59.
- Guido, Reni, Italian painter, born 1574, died 1642.
- Guild-

Guildhall, Londn, built 1410.

Guildford-castle, built before the Conquest; town chartered by Henry I. and VII. free school established, 1551; canal to Weybridge began 1630, on which were erected the first locks in England.

Guildford, earldom of, created 1752. (name North.)

Guineas reduced to 21 shillings, 1717.

Guise, duke of, with his brother the cardinal, assassinated by order of Henry III. of France, 1588.

Gunpowder, found out by one Swartz of Cologne, 1400.

Gunpowder-plot discovered, November 5, 1605.
See Faux.

Guns, small, invented by a German, about 1378, brought into use by the Venetians, 1382; great ones, first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405; first cast in England, 1544; used in ship-ping about 1539.

Gunter, reverend Edmund, died 1626, aged 46.

Gustavus Vasa, died 1560, aged 70.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed November 6, 1633.

Gutenberg, John, the first printer, died after 1466.

Guy, Thomas, a bookseller, died Decem. 27, 1724, aged 79; and left 200,000*l.* for building an hospital.

Guy, earl of Warwick, flourished before 1316.

Guyon, Mary, of France, born 1648, died 1717.

Gyrwi monastery, Durham, founded about 684.

H.

HABAKKUK, the prophet, flourished 731 be-
fore Christ.

Habeas corpus act passed, May 27, 1679; bill or-
dered to suspend it, 1722.

Hackendown Banks, Kent, formed 853.

Hacket, William, the fanatic, hanged, July 28, 1592.

Haddington, Scots earldom of, created 1619. (name
Hamilton.)

Hadley-castle, Essex, built before Henry III.

Hag-

- Haggai**, the prophet, flourished 520 before Christ.
Hale, Sir Matthew, died Decem. 25, 1676, aged 66.
Hales, rev. Dr. Stephen, died January 4, 1761.
Halkerton, Scots barony, created 1647. (name Falconer.)
Hall, one of the murderers of the duke of Gloucester, hanged at Tyburn, 1399.
Halley, Edmund, born 1656, died 1742.
Hallifax, Charles, earl of, born 1661, died 1715.
Hallifax, woollen manufactory established there in Henry VIIth's time.
Halling house, Kent, built before 1183.
Haman, hanged by order of Ahasuerus, 509 before Christ.
Hamburgh company incorporated in England, 1269.
Hamel, John Baptist du, French writer, died 1698.
Hamilton cathedral, Scotland, founded 1451.
Hamilton, Scots dukedom of, created 1643. (name Hamilton.)
Hamilton, duke of, and others, executed for taking part with Charles I. in the civil wars, 1649.
Hamilton, duke of, and lord Molun, killed in a duel, in Hyde-Park, November 15, 1712.
Hammond, reverend Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
Hampden, John, born 1594; killed in battle, June 24, 1643.
Hampton Court palace finished by cardinal Wolsey, 1525.
Hanbury's charities, Church Langton, established March 14, 1765.
Hand-in-hand fire office, erected 1697.
Handel, died April 14, 1759, aged 75.
Hanno, flourished 403 before Christ.
Hanover, which had hitherto been but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692: treaty with France, &c. 1725.
Hanover, princess Sophia of, first cousin to James II. and mother to George I. declared heir to the crown of England, 1700; died of an apoplexy, June 8, 1714, aged 83.

Hans towns, England's quarrel with, ended 1473.
 Harborough, earldom of, created 1719. (name Sher-
 ard.)

Harcourt, earldom of, created 1749. (name Harcourt.)

Hardicanute, king of Denmark, third son of Canute,
 by Emma, seized the crown of England on the
 death of his brother, Harold I. 1039; died at
 Lambeth, 1041; buried at New Winchester, and
 was succeeded by Edward the Confessor, Ethelred's
 first son by Emma, Alfred's brother.

Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461, in years.

Hardwicke, earl of, lord chancellor, died 1763,
 aged 73.

Hardwicke, earldom of, created 1754. (name York.)

Harsleur taken from the French by Henry V. 1415.

Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1661; stabbed,
 while at the council-board, by Guiscard, a French
 refugee, who was brought there for examination, on
 a charge of high treason, Mar. 8, 1711; died 1724.

Harold I. second son of Canute, succeeded his father
 on the throne, 1036; died April 14, 1039, and
 was succeeded by his younger brother Hardicanute,
 king of Denmark.

Harold II. son of earl Godwin, took possession of the
 throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, Jan.
 1066; defeated his brother Tostig, and the king of
 Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stand-
 ford, Sept. 25, ditto; was killed by the Normans
 at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, following,
 and succeeded by William duke of Normandy,
 the Conqueror.

Harrington, earldom of, created, 1741. (name Stan-
 hope.)

Harrison received 20,000l. for his time-piece, 1764.

Harrowgate mineral spring discovered, 1571.

Harvard college, New-England, incorporated, May
 31, 1650.

Harvey, Dr. William, born 1578; died 1657.

Harwich, barony of, created 1756. (name Hill.)

Harwich chartered by James I.

Hastings,

Hastings castle, Kent, built before 1100.

Hastings, Sussex, incorporated as early as Edward the Confessor; burnt by the French, 1377.

Hastings, earl of Pembroke, died 1375.

Hastings, lord, put to death in the Tower, by order of Richard duke of Gloucester, for plotting against him, June 13, 1483.

Hat (the man's) invented at Paris by a Swiss, 1404.

Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.

Haverfordwest-castle, built in the reign of Will. III.

Hawarden-castle, Flintshire, built before 1281; demolished 1648.

Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished, 1506.

Hawkers and pedlars, act for licensing them passed, 1697.

Hawley of Donamore, Irish barony, created 1646. (name Hawley.)

Hay, of Pedwarden, barony of, created 1711. (name Hay.)

Hayward, Sir John, the historian, died, June 1627.

Head, Richard, cast away at sea, 1678.

Hearne, Thomas, born 1678; died 1735.

Hearth-money abolished, 1689.

Hebrew points first invented, 475.

Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Christ.

Meinhus, Daniel, died 1655.

Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198 before Christ.

Helena, the island of, taken by the English, 1673.

Heliiodorus, flourished at the end of the 4th century.

Helioscope, invented by Christ. Scheiner, 1625.

Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, 1721.

Heloisa died 1163, aged about 63.

Helston, Cornwall, incorporated, 27th Elizabeth.

Helvetius died at Paris, Jan. 7, 1772.

Hemskirk, Dutch painter, born 1498; died 1574.

Hemsted, Herts, incorporated by Henry VIII.

Hengist and Horsa, two brothers, heads of the Saxons who came into Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet with 5000 men, 449; Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen, whom he had invited to a festival

festival at Stonehenge, 475; died 480, after reigning king of Kent 31 years, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Ella. Hengist was the founder of the English monarchy. Horfa was slain in battle at Ailsford, soon after his arrival in England.

Henrietta, Charles I's queen, died in France, 1669.

Henry I. third son of William I. succeeding his brother William II. was crowned Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scots, the same year; made peace with his elder brother Robert duke of Normandy, who invaded his kingdom, and claimed the crown, 1101; invaded Normandy 1105; conquered it, and took his brother prisoner, who died 28 years after in Cardiff castle, 1106; betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany, 1109; invaded the Welch, 1114; challenged by Lewis le Gros, king of France, 1117; buried his queen, 1118; wounded at the attack at Andeley in France, 1119; his only son, aged 18, shipwrecked and lost, when coming from Barfleur, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of the duke of Lovaine, 1121; gave his daughter, on the death of the emperor, to the duke of Anjou's son, 1127; surfeited himself at Lions near Rome, with eating lampreys, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; was buried at Reading, Berks, and succeeded by his nephew Stephen, son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. See Maude, Normandy, duke of.

Henry II. grandson of Henry I. by his daughter Maude, born 1133; succeeded his cousin Stephen, in exclusion of Stephen's son, Oct. 1154; arrived in England Dec. 8; crowned with his queen Eleanor at London, Dec. 10; dispossessed his brother Geoffrey of Anjou, 1156; crowned again at Lincoln, 1158; married his son Henry to the king of France's daughter, both infants, 1159; crowned at Worcester the same year; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; determined his son Henry should associate with him in the royalty, and crowned him, 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; did

did penance at Becket's tomb, to make attonement for his murder, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scots prisoner, and made him give up the independency of his crown, the same year; reduced all the rebels in England, ditto; named his fourth son, John, then 11 years old, king of Ireland, 1177; had, the same year, an amour with Rosamond; buried his son Henry, June 11, 1183; agreed with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died abroad, with grief, at the altar, cursing his sons for rebelling against him, July 6, 1189, and was succeeded by his second son, Richard I.

Henry III. son of John, born Oct. 1, 1207; succeeded his father, and was crowned at Gloucester, by his father's adherents, October 28, 1216; made peace with Lewis, 1217; received homage from the king of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; quelled insurrections of mutinous barons, 1222; barons threaten to elect another king, but were subdued, 1233; married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, Jan. 24, 1236; had an interview with the king of Scots, at York, 1237; obliged by the barons to submit to certain regulations in government, 1238; pledged his plate and jewels, when he gave his daughter, Margaret, in marriage to the king of Scots, 1252; resigned Guienne, Ireland, and Wales, to his son Edw. 1254; accepted the Sicilian crown from the pope, for his son Edm. 1255; obliged by the barons to resign his sovereign power, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower, for fear of the barons, 1261; taken prisoner with his son and brother Richard, king of the Romans, at the battle of Lewes, 1264; wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Evesham, while in the custody of the earl of Leicester, when the barons were defeated, 1265; died with age at St. Edmundsbury, Nov. 16, 1272, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward I.

Henry IV. duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; succeeded his first cousin, Richard

chard II. and crowned Oct. 13, 1399; conspired against by Richard's party, Jan. 5, 1400; married Joanna, widow of the duke of Bretagne, Feb. 1404; conspired against by the earl of Northumberland, 1404; imprisoned James I. of Scotland, who landed in Norfolk in his way to France, Dec. 1406; died in the Jerusalem chamber, Westminster, Mar. 20, 1413, was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son Henry V. by his first wife, daughter of the earl of Hereford.

Henry V. eldest son of Henry IV. born 1388; committed to prison, when prince of Wales, for striking chief justice Gascoigne on the bench, before whom one of his companions was indicted for a riot, 1412; succeeded his father on the throne, Apr. 9, 1413; conspired against, in favour of the earl of March, his third cousin, a descendant from the duke of Clarence, Edward III.'s second son, 1415; took Harfleur soon after; fought the battle of Azincourt, Oct. 25, 1415; invaded Normandy, Aug. 1417; renewed his claim to the crown of France; entrusted with the government of France, and declared heir to the crown, May 21, 1420; married the princess Catherine of France, May 30, 1420; pledged his crown, jewels, &c. for 20,000l. 1421; died of a fistula, at Roan, Aug. 31, 1422, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son Henry VI.

Henry VI. only son of Henry V. born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; succeeded his father on the throne, Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France, ditto; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret of Anjou, Nov. 1444; conspired against by Richard duke of York, nephew to the late earl of March, 1450; taken prisoner by the duke of York at the battle of St. Alban's, May, 1455; made the duke of York protector, Nov. 1455; resumed the government, Feb. 1456; taken prisoner again, at the battle of Northampton, by the earl of Warwick, 1460; deposed by Edward IV. son of the duke of York.

York, the duke being dead, Mar. 5, 1461; escaped to Scotland soon after; returned to England, 1463, and was taken in Lancashire, and sent to the Tower; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 12, 1471; died in the Tower May following, buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by Edward, his fifth cousin, Edward IV. See York, Edward IV.

Henry VII. earl of Richmond, descended from the duke of Lancaster, Edward III's second son, succeeded his fifth cousin, Richard III. whom he killed in battle, and who was descended from the duke of York, Edward III's fourth son, Aug. 22, 1485; crowned Oct. 30 following; married Elizabeth, Edward IV's daughter, and heiress of the house of York, Jan. 18, 1486; lost his queen in childbirth, Feb. 11, 1503; gave his eldest daughter Mary in marriage to James IV. of Scotland, December 1503; died consumptive at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51, buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his 2d son, Henry VIII. See Arthur.

Hen. VIII's chapel, its first stone laid, Jan. 18, 1502.

Henry VIII. second son of Henry VII. born June 28, 1491; compelled by his father to marry his brother Arthur's widow, Catherine, June 3, 1509; succeeded his father on the throne, June 24 following; invaded France in person, 1513; received from the pope the title of Defender of the Faith, for having written a book against Luther, 1521; in leaping a ditch with a pole, he pitched head foremost into some clay, and without help would have been suffocated, 1527; stiled, by the clergy, head of the church, 1531; divorced from queen Catherine, and married Anne Bulleyn, a maid of honour, May 23, 1533; excommunicated by pope Paul, for beheading Sir Tho. More, and others, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to the king, Aug. 30, 1536; put Anne to death, on a charge of adultery and incest, and married Jane Seymour, a maid of honour, May 20, 1536; lost this queen in childbirth, when Edward

VI. was born, Oct. 24, 1537; disputed publicly in Westminster-hall, on religious matters, with John Lambert, 1538; married Anne of Cleves, Dec. 1539; divorced from her, on a plea of a pre-contract, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, the duke of Norfolk's niece, Aug. 8, following; put her to death, for adultery, February 12, 1543; married Catherine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, July 12, following; died, Jan. 28, 1547; was buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his son Edw. VI. See Reformation.

Henry III. king of France, murdered, Aug. 1, 1589.

Henry IV. king of France, killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610.

Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. died of a lax, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18.

Hephestion, the Macedonian general, died 325 before Christ.

Heptarchy, the Saxon, commenced in the sixth century, and continued till 800, when Egbert reigned alone.

1. Kingdom of Kent, containing only that county. It began 457, and ended 834.
2. The South Saxons, containing Suffex and Surrey. It began 491, ended about 600.
3. The West Saxons, containing Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire. It began 519; ended 1066.
4. The East Saxons, containing Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire. It began 527; ended 747.
5. Northumberland, containing Lancashire, Yorkshire, the bishopric of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh Frith. It began 547; ended about 792.
6. The East Angles, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire. It began 575; ended 793.
7. Mercia, containing Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincoln-

colnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, and part of Hertfordshire. It began 582; ended 874.

Heraldry, the marks to distinguish different colours, invented by the Chevalier de la Colombierre, 1639.

Heralds College, instituted in England, 1340; office built by the first earl of Derby for his residence; given up to the crown, 1552; incorporated by Edward VI.

Herbelot, Barth. de, French writer, born 1636, died 1696.

Herbert, Edward, lord, born 1511, died 1648.

Herbert, rev. Geo. the poet, born 1593, died about 1635.

Herculaneum, first suffered by an earthquake, February 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79, in the first year of the emperor Titus.

Hereford founded in the Heptarchy; made a bishopric, 680; cathedral built, 1107.

Hereford, viscount, title of, created 1549. (name Devereux.)

Hermoine, Spanish ship, taken, March 21, 1762.

Herod began to reign in Judea, 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law Alexandria, 28; began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, 18; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council, 6; died November 25, 4 before Christ, that is, four years before the common era. *Vide* Jesus.

Herodian, Roman historian, flourished 254.

Herodotus, born 484; died after 413 before Christ.

Hertford, rebuilt 913, incorporated by James I.

Hertford College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Newton, 1740. (4 fellows.)

Hertford, earldom of, created 1750. (name Conway.)

Hesiod, lived 944 before Christ.

Hesse, Landgrave of Hesse, visited England, 1611; troops brought over, 1756.

Hesychius flourished, 499.

Heylin, Peter, born 1599, died 1662.

Hey-

- Heywood, Thomas, lived under Eliz. and James I.
 Hicks, William, esq. who left 300l. per annum to
 the marine society, died 1763.
 Hicks's Hall, London, erected 1612.
 Hierocles, flourished 202.
 High constable, office of, discontinued, 1521.
 Hill, Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.
 Hillary, St. died, 367, aged 80.
 Hillborough, Irish earldom of, created 1751. (name
 Hill.)
 Hipparchus, flourished between 160 and 125 before
 Christ. He first described the fixed stars.
 Hippias, flourished 436 before Christ.
 Hippocrates, died 361 before Christ, aged 98.
 Hiram of Tyre, died 990 before Christ.
 Hispaniola, Columbus first landed at, when he dis-
 covered America, 1498.
 Hoadley, bishop of Winton, died 1761.
 Hobbes, Thomas, died 1679, aged 90.
 Hogarth, William, died 1764, aged 64.
 Holbein, Hans, the painter, born at Basil, 1498;
 died of the plague at London, 1554.
 Holderness, earldom of, created 1682. (name D'Arcy.)
 Holinshed, author of Chronicles, died 1580.
 Holland priory, Lancashire, founded 1319.
 Holland revolted from Spain, and its republic found-
 ed, 1579.
 Holland, barony of, created 1762. (name Fox.)
 Hollar, the painter, died 1667, aged 60.
 Holofernes, killed by Judith, 668 before Christ.
 Holt, lord chief justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
 Holt mineral spring discovered, 1728.
 Holy cross church, Tipperary, Ireland, built by
 O'Brien, king of Limerick, in 1169.
 Holy Ghost, descent of, May 24, 33.
 Holy Ghost chapel, Hampshire, built early in Hen-
 ry VIIIth's reign.
 Holy Ghost, order of, in France, instituted Janu-
 ary 1, 1579.
 Holy-head church, built before 1291.

Holyrood-house abbey, Edinburgh, founded by David I. 1128.

Holy-water, first used in churches, 120.

Hohne, Scots earldom of, created 1604. (name Home.)

Homer flourished about 948 before Christ.

Homilies drawn up by archbishop Cranmer, 1547.

Horiton, Devonshire, chartered 19th Edward I; burnt 1747.

Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, burnt in his diocese, for heresy, in queen Mary's reign, 1555.

Hops, the parliament petitioned against, as a wicked weed, 1428; introduced into England, 1524.

Hopton, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Hope.)

Horace, born at Venusium, 65 before Christ; died 8 before Christ.

Horatii and Curiatii, combat between, 667 before Christ.

Horneck, reverend Dr. Anthony, born at Wittembergh, 1641, died 1697.

Horrox, Jeremiah, the astronomer, born about 1619.

Horsa slain by Vortimer, at the battle of Eglesford, 455. See Hengist.

Horse-guards instituted, 1550.

Hosea prophesied 785 before Christ.

Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, founded by Henry VIII.

1539; Christ's, by Edward VI. 1552; Bride-

well and Bethlehem, by ditto, 1553; St. Tho-

mas's, by ditto, 1553; London workhouse, 1611;

Bethlehem built, 1676; for French Protestants

incorporated, 1718; Guy's, by Thomas Guy, esq.

1722; Westminster infirmary, instituted 1720;

St. George's, ditto, October 19, 1733; Found-

ling, incorporated 1739; London, instituted, 1740;

ditto, incorporated 1758; Middlesex, instituted

1745; Small-pox, ditto, September 26, 1746;

Lock, ditto, 1746; Corp. for sick, &c. seamen,

incorporated June 24, 1747; British Lying-in

hospital, instituted Nov. 1749; Lying-in, ditto,

Brownlow Street, founded, 1749; London Lying-

in,

- in, ditto, March 30, 1750; St. Luke's, 1751; Magdalen and Asylum, instituted 1758.
- Hospital, Ireland. Smith's school, incorporated 1669; Bluecoat hospital, incorporated 1670; Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1683; Dublin workhouse, established 1728; Charitable infirmary, opened 1728; Stevens's hospital, incorporated 1730; St. Patrick's, founded 1745, incorporated 1746; Mercer's, incorporated, 1750; St. Nicholas's, opened 1753; Incubables, opened 1753; Lock, instituted 1755; Charitable Loan, ditto 1757; Lying-in hospital, established 1745, incorporated 1757; Venereal, opened 1758; Dublin hospital, ditto 1762.
- Hotham, Sir John, and his son, beheaded 1645.
- Hotman, Francis, born at Paris, 1524, died 1590.
- Hotspur, Henry Percy, duke of Northumberland's son, called so, from his great courage, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403. He conspired against Henry IV.
- Hoveden, Roger de, the historian, wrote 1192.
- Howard, Mr. justice, stabbed in Westminster-hall, November 21, 1640.
- Howard, Sir Edward, son of earl Surrey, attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Brest, and was defeated and slain, April 25, 1513.
- Howard, Sir Robert, died soon after 1692.
- Howe, lord viscount, slain 1758, aged 34.
- Howe, Irish viscount, title of, created 1701. (name Howe.)
- Howth, Irish earldom, created 1767. (name St. Lawrence.)
- Hudson's Bay, discovered by captain Hudson, 1610; company's charter granted, 1670.
- Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming over from Calais, to assist John against the barons, perished in a storm, 1215.
- Huguenots; Protestants first called so in France, 1560; massacre of them at Paris, August 24, 1572.
- Hull, Yorkshire, incorporated by Henry VI; citadel built, 1681.

Hungary, kingdom of, began 373; Lewis, king of, killed in battle against the Turks, 1526; united with Bohemia, 1612.

Huns, *vide* Attila.

Huntingdon, earldom of, created 1529. (name Hastings.)

Hurricane, *vide* Remarkable Occurrences, 1091, 1251, 1330, 1359, 1389, 1438, 1703, and Storm.

Hurst-castle, Hants, built by Hen. VIII. about 1539.

Huss, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.

Hutcheson, Francis, died 1748.

Hutchinson, John, born 1674, died 1737.

Huygens, the Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1693.

Hyde, barony of, created 1756. (name Villiers.)

Hydrostatics first taught by Archimedes, 200 before Christ.

Hyndford, Scots earldom of, created 1701. (name Carmichael.)

Hypatia, died about 415.

I.

IDOLATRY first abolished from Kent, by Ercombert, who began his reign, 640.

Ignatius made a bishop by St. Peter and St. Paul; died 107.

Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits; born 1491, died 1556; canonized by Paul V. 1609.

Ilchester, earldom of, created 1756. (name Fox.)

Ilium, built 1359 before Christ; 64 years before the voyage of the Argonautæ. *Vide* Troy.

Images and reliques, worship of, commenced 448.

Impeachment, the first of a chancellor, and the first by the commons, 1386.

Inachus, first king of Argos, 1859 before Christ.

Inchiquin, Irish earldom of, created 1654. (name O'Bryen.)

Independent-meeting-house, the first founded in England by Mr. Henry Jacobs, 1616.

- India stock fold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683.
- Indies, East, discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The first settlement was Goa. The English company established, 1600; their stock, consisting of 72,000l. they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued ever since. A new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000l. a year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1769; India bill passed, 1773.
- Indulgencies, money first given for them in the 12th century.
- Injections, anatomical, first made by Ruisch, 1726.
- Innocent XI, Pope, died August 2, 1689.
- Inoculation first tried on criminals, 1721.
- Inquisition, Popish, begun by Pope Gregory IX. 1204.
- Insurrection. See Rebellion.
- Interest of money, 45 per cent, 1307; established by law at 10 per cent, 1546; 9l. 16s. 1604; 6l. 1660; reduced to 5l. per cent, 1714.
- Inundation, at Newcastle on Tyne, when upwards of 120 persons were drowned, 1633; in the North of England, November 1771.
- Invasion, *vide* England and Ireland.
- Ipswich west-gate, built 1430; town incorporated by Charles II.
- Ireland began to receive the Christian faith, about 430; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May. 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants in that town; conquered by Henry II. who appointed first a viceroy, 1172; erected into a kingdom by a bull from pope Paul IV; invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again, by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601.
- Irenæus, died 202, aged 82.
- Igham, Irish barony, created 1768. (name Luttrell.)
- Iron discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1432 before Christ; first cast in England at Backstead, Suffex, by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, 1544.
- Irre-

Irrelagh Friary, Ireland, founded 1440, rebuilt 1607.
 Isaac, Abraham's son, died 1717 before Christ, aged 180.

Isaiah began to prophecy 786 ; put to death 696 before Christ.

Isidorus Hispalensis, the historian, flourished about 620.

Hocrates, the Athenian orator, died 338 before Christ, aged 89.

Israel, kingdom of, finished by the taking of Samaria (by Salmanaser) 720 before Christ.

Israelites departure out of Egypt, Tuesday, May 5, 1491 ; fed with manna from Heaven, Thursday, June 4, the same year ; passed over Jordan, with Joshua, 1451 before Christ.

Isthmian games instituted by Syfiphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 before Christ.

J.

JACOB returned into the land of Canaan, 1739 ; went with his family into Egypt, 1706 ; died 1689 before Christ, aged 147.

Jamaica discovered, 1494 ; settled by the Spaniards, 1509 ; taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Penn, May 7, 1655 ; terrible earthquake at, June 7, 1692 ; dreadful hurricane, August 20, 1722.

James, St. the less, bishop of Jerusalem, wrote his epistle, 59 ; martyred, 62.

James, St. put to death, 41.

James I. king of Scotland, murdered in his bed by assassins, suborned by his uncle, the earl of Athol, February 19, 1437.

James III. of Scotland, killed in battle against his nobles, 1488.

James I. son of Mary, queen of Scots, grand-daughter of Margaret, Henry VIIIth's sister, born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566 ; crowned king of Scotland, August, 1567 ; took the reins of government,

vernment, 1578; married Ann, princess of Denmark, 1589; succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England, March 24, 1603; arrived in London, May 7, following; conspired against, in favour of Arabella Stuart, his second cousin, July following; styled himself king of Great-Britain, 1606; created his son Henry, prince of Wales, May 1610; created 90 baronets to raise money, May 1611; created his son Charles, prince of Wales, Nov. 1616; went into Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned September, following; lost his queen in a dropsy, March 1, 1619, aged 45; tore a protestation out of the Journals of the House of Commons, December 11, 1621; died of an ague at Theobald's, March 27, 1625, and was succeeded by his second son, Charles I. See Gunpowder-plot; Henry, James's son; Mary queen of Scots.

James II. brother of Charles II. born October 30, 1633; entered into the Spanish service, 1658; married Ann Hyde, lord chancellor's daughter, Sept. 3, 1660; made lord high admiral, 1664; lost his wife, March 31, 1671, aged 30; married the princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; a bill passed the House of Commons to exclude him from the succession, 1680; succeeded Cha. II. on the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; crowned April 23, following; fled, Dec. 12, 1688; seized at Faversham, and brought back to Whitehall, Dec. 16; left England, Dec. 23, 1688; and was succeeded by his daughter Mary, and William III. her husband; landed with an army at Kinfales in Ireland, March 22, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germain's, August 6, 1701. See Monmouth; William III.

James's palace, St. built 1530. See Park.

Jane Seymour, Henry VIIIth's third wife, died in childbed with Edward VI. Oct. 1537.

Jantienius, Corn. died 1638.

Japan, first known, 1549.

Jarrow monastery. *Vide* Gyrwi.

Java

Java, 30,000 of the Chinese massacred at, by the Dutch, 1740.

Jehoiakin carried captive to Babylon, 597 before Christ.

Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkshire, died Dec. 1670; aged 169.

Jephtha took his rash vow, 1187; died 1182 before Christ.

Jeremiah began to prophecy, 629; wrote his Lamentations, 610; imprisoned, 609; foretold the Jewish captivity, 607, and died about 577 before Christ.

Jericho, walls of, fell 1454.

Jerom, St. born 329, died 420.

Jérôme, of Prague; burnt May 30, 1416.

Jersey, earldom of, created 1697. (name Villiers.)

Jerusalem, taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, August 31, 70; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by Godfrey of Boulogne, who was there elected king of it, July 5, 1100.

Jerusalem, temple of, built 1094; second temple finished under Darius, 515 before Christ.

Jesters, court, abolished in France by Louis XIV; in Germany, 1719.

Jesuits, society of, established by Ignatius, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; France, 1764; Spain, 1767, and Naples, 1768.

Jesus Christ was born, Monday, Dec. 25, in the year of the world, 4005; in that of Rome, 752; four years before the common æra; his first ministry in 30; baptised by John, 30; celebrated his last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its stead, Thursday, April 2; crucified, April 3, at three in the afternoon; rose, April 5; ascended, Thursday, May 14; all in 33.

Jesus, son of Sirach, lived 247 before Christ.

Jesus college, Oxford, founded by queen Elizabeth, 1571. (19 fellows.)

Jesus college, Cambridge, founded by the bishop of Ely, 1496. (16 fellows.)

Jewels, Agnes Sorel was the first woman that wore any, 1434.

Jews, the seventy years captivity of, began 606 before Christ. Those about Cyrene, headed by one Andra, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans; they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those whom they assassinated, 115; 580,000 of them destroyed by the Romans, 135; they, thinking to invoke the Divine clemency, at the solemnization of the pass-over at Paris, sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of rich tradesman, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the rest were banished the kingdom, 1180; (from this circumstance, the Jews have been ever since held in detestation) massacred, Sept. 3, 1189; seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; 202 were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, the rest heavily fined, 1255; 700 were slain in London, because a Jew would have forced a Christian to pay him more than two shillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262; every Jew who lent money upon usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; 267 were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the same year, the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which 50 were drawn at horses tails, and hanged; all the Jews synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the king, and they, to the number

number of 15,060, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins's servant, December 9, 1771.

Joan d'Arc, the maid of Orleans, who undertook the command of a general, in favour of the king of France, burnt at Rouen, for pretending to magical power, June 14, 1431.

Joan of Navarre, Henry IVth's widow, died 1437.

Joan, Pope, in 856.

Job, died 1553 before Christ, aged 189.

Joel prophesied 800 before Christ.

John, St, the apostle, wrote his Epistles, 92.

John, St. the Evangelist, put into a cauldron of boiling oil, but taken out unhurt, 93; wrote his revelations, 96; his Gospel, 97; died December 27, 99, aged 91.

John the Baptist, preached repentance in the wilderness, 28; imprisoned 30; died 32.

John, fourth son of Henry II. born at Oxford, 1166; married his cousin Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester, 1189; aimed at the crown during his brother Richard's confinement, 1193; excluded from the succession, 1194; pardoned by his brother Richard, 1195, and appointed by him his successor, 1199, in exclusion of Arthur, son of his next brother Geoffrey; crowned May 27, 1199; divorced Avisa, on a plea of being too near of kin, and married Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême, contracted to the earl of March, 1200; crowned again with his queen, 1200; and again at Canterbury, 1201; went to Paris soon after, besieged Mirabel, vanquished his nephew Arthur, and took him prisoner, August 2, 1203, and murdered him, then about 20 years old; expelled his dominions in France the same year, and crowned again in England; the kingdom put under an interdict, for his opposing the Pope's nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1208; excommunicated for non-submission, 1209; landed

with an army in Ireland, June 8, 1210; deposed by the Pope, 1212, and the king of France employed to put the sentence in execution; submitted, and surrendered his crown to the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213, and was absolved, July 20, following; resigned to the crown again to the Pope, and the interdict was taken off, 1214; compelled to sign Magna Charta, 1215; the barons offered the crown to Lewis, the king of France's son, who accepted it, 1215; Lewis landed in England with a large army, 1216; John retired with his crown, &c. from Lynn to Lincolnshire, and lost all his treasure and baggage, as he passed through the marshes, sickened at this, and died of a fever at Newark-castle, October 28, 1216, and was succeeded by Henry III. his son by his first wife.

See Henry II; De Courcy; Lewis.

John of Wallingford, the historian, flourished 1231.
John's, St. college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIIth's mother, 1508. (5 fellows.)

John's, St. college, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, 1557. (50 fellows.)

Johnny Armstrong, the Scotch thief of Hol-house, executed 1528.

Johnson, Ben, died 1637, aged 62.

Johnson, reverend Samuel, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for a libel, Dec. 1, 1686.

Jona monastery in the Hebrides, Scotland, built by St. Columba.

Jonah preached to Nineveh, 806 before Christ.

Jones, Inigo, born about 1572, died 1652.

Jortin, reverend, Dr. died 1770.

Joseph, sold 1722; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; made governor of Egypt, 1715; died in Egypt, 1635 before Christ, aged 110.

Joseph and Mary, with Jesus, returned to Nazareth, in 3 before the common æra.

Josephus, the historian, died, in years, 93.

Joshua, book of, supposed to be written by Phineas the high priest, 1415 before Christ.

Jou-

Jouvenet, the French painter, born 1644, died 1717.

Juan Fernandes, discovered by the English, 1709.

Jude, St. wrote his epistle, in 71.

Judges appointed 1176; appointed for life, 1762;
sent to India, 1773. *Vide Circuits.*

Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.

Julian, the Apostate, sent a vicar into Britain, 358;
died 363, aged 31.

Julius Agricola, a Roman general, totally subdued
Britain, 78.

Julius Cæsar, emperor of Rome, born July 10, 100;
invaded Britain, landing at Deal, August 26, 55;
killed in the senate house, March 15, 44 before
Christ.

Juries first instituted, 979.

Justices of peace first instituted, 1344; their power
enlarged and settled as at present, 1590.

Justin Martyr flourished, 140.

Justin, St. died 163, aged 64.

Justin, the historian, flourished 150.

Justinian, the emperor, reigned in 527.

Juvenal, born 45, died 127.

K.

KEIL, John, the astronomer, born 1671, died
1721.

Kelly, Scots earldom of, created 1619. (name Er-
skine.)

Kempis, Thomas a, died 1471.

Kendal, Westmoreland, incorporated by James I.

Kenelworth castle and monastery, built 1120.

Kenner, reverend Basil, died 1714.

Kenred succeeded; his uncle Ethelred, as 13th king
of Britain, 704; turned monk, 708, and was suc-
ceeded by Ceolred, son of Ethelred, last king but
one.

Kenric, succeeded his father Cerdic, as 4th king of
Britain; crowned king of the West-Saxons, 534;
died 560, and was succeeded in the monarchy by
his elder son Cæaulin.

Kent, earl of, brother to Edward II. beheaded March 19, 1330; for conspiring against Edw. III.

Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn, 1534, for pretending to foretell the death of Henry VIII.

Kenulf succeeded Egfrid as 18th king of Britain, 798; built Winchcomb monastery, Gloucestershire; died 819; buried at Winchcomb, and succeeded by Egbert, king of Wessex.

Klepler, John, born at Wittenbergh, 1571, died 1630.

Ker of Wakefield, earldom of, created 1722. (name Ker.)

Kerry, Irish earldom of, created 1722. (name Fitz-Maurice.)

Ker's Coity house, Kent, erected over the grave of Catigern, 444.

Kew-bridge, built 1759.

Kidder, bishop of Bath, killed in his bed, by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm, 1703.

Kilkenny, the statue of, pulled 1364.

Kilmarnock and **Balnernino**, lords, beheaded on Tower-hill, August, 1746, for taking part in the rebellion of 1745.

Kilmorey, Irish viscount, title of, created 1625. (name Needham.)

Killegrew, Anne, died 1665; aged 24.

Killegrew, Thomas, flourished 1651.

Killegrew, Sir William, born 1605, died 1663.

King, archbishop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.

King, Sir Peter, died 1729, aged 76.

King of Oakham, barony of, created 1723. (name King.)

Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod. See Babylon.

King's speech, the first, delivered 1107, by Hen. I.

King's college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VI. 1441. (58. fellows.)

King's evil, the first who touched for it, was Edward the Confessor, 1038; his sanctity procured belief, and his successors continued it as part of their government. It was dropped by George I.

King

Kington, Irish earldom of, created 1768. (name King.)

Kingston on Thames chartered by King John.

Kingston, dukedom of, created 1715. (name Pierpont.)

Kinnaird, Scots barony of, created 1682. (name Kinnaird.)

Kinnoul, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Hay.)

Kinsale fort, Ireland, erected in Charles II's reign.

Kirkby and **Wade**, sea-captains, shot at Plymouth for desertion, April 14, 1703.

Kircudbright, Scots barony, created 1633. (name Maclellan.)

Kirkstall abbey, Yorkshire, built 1147.

Knapperton, Irish barony, created 1750. (name Vesey.)

Kneller, Sir Godfrey, died 1723, aged 76.

Knighthood first instituted in England, 540.

Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, instituted 1113.

Knights hospitalers, order of, instituted about 1092.

Knight's Banneret, title of, first given by Conan who commanded the Roman Legions in England, 383.

Knights Templars, the first military order; established, 1128; all of them arrested in France, in one day, they were charged with great crimes and great riches; 59 of them were burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1311.

Knives first made in England, 1563.

Knolles, Sir Robert, died 1407.

Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.

Kouli Kan usurped the Persian throne, March 1732; assassinated, June 8, 1747.

L.

LACTANTIUS flourished 303.

Lacteals, the, discovered by chance, in opening a dog by Afellius, July 23, 1622; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon of London, 1770, *Vide* Thoracic Duct.

Ladies

Ladies first introduced at court by the queen of Lewis XII. about 1500; much later in England.

Laertius lived in 183.

Lamb, Dr. murdered in the streets of London, 1628.

Lambert, burnt in Smithfield, 1538.

Lambeth college and chapel founded by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1196.

Lancaster castle built by Edward III; town incorporated by king John.

Lancaster, Plantagenet, earl of, grandson to Hen. III. beheaded 1321, for conspiring against the Spencers, favourites of his first cousin, Edward II.

Lancaster, dutchy court of, London, erected 1370.

Lancastrian family, the first king of, was Henry IV.

Landaff bishopric, founded about 520; cathedral built, 982.

Land-tax act passed, 1692; established on places, 1760.

Lanerk castle, Scotland, founded by Robert Bruce, 1314.

Lanesborough, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (name Butler.)

Lanfranco, Giov. Italian painter, born 1581, died 1647.

Langdale of Home, barony of, created 1657. (name Langdale.)

Langford, Irish viscount, title of, created 1766. (name Rowley.)

Languard fort, Essex, built by James I.

Lansdown, Geo. lord, born about 1667; died 1736.

Lanterns, the invention of king Alfred, 890.

La Ramie, hanged at Paris, for personating the son of Charles IX. 1596.

Latimer, bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, for heresy in queen Mary's time, 1555.

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, about 581.

Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71, for striving to bring in arbitrary power.

Lauderdale, duke of, died August 24, 1682.

Lauderdale, Scots earldom of, created 1623. (name Maitland.)

Laun-

Launceston, Cornwall, built about 900; incorporated 1555.

Lauro, Filip. Italian painter, born 1623, died 1694.

Laws of Edward the Confessor, composed 1065.

Lawyers excluded parliament in Henry IVth's time.

Laver, counsellor, hanged for enlisting men into the Pretender's service, March 17, 1722.

Lazarus, raised from the dead, 33; died December 17, 63.

Leadenhall, built as a storehouse for the poor, 1446.

Lear, king of Britain, began to reign in 900. He built the city of Leicester, where he was buried, 840 before Christ, leaving his youngest daughter Cordelia, queen, who after reigning five years, being taken prisoner by her sister, slew herself.

Leather, a duty first laid on it, 1339.

Ledbury hospital, Hereford, founded 1232; refounded by queen Elizabeth, 1580.

Le Despenser, barony of, created 1231. (name Dashwood.)

Lee, Nathaniel, flourished 1690, died, aged 33.

Leeds castle, founded about 857; built 1071; rebuilt in the 11th century; chartered by Charles I. anew by Charles II.

Leeds, dukedom of, created 1694. (name Osborne.)

Legat, burnt in Smithfield, for Arianism, 1612.

Leibnitz, born at Leipzig, 1646, died 1716.

Leiburn-castle, Kent, built about 1190.

Leicester, built by Lear; (*vide* Lear) incorporated by king John.

Leicester, Dudley, earl of, born 1532, died 1588.

Leigh of Stoneleigh, barony of, created 1643. (name Leigh.)

Leinster, Irish dukedom of, created 1766. (name Fitz-Gerald.)

Leinster, viscount, title of, created 1745. (name Fitz-Gerald.)

Leland, Jn. the antiquary, died 1552, aged about 45.

Leland, Dr. died January 16, 1766, aged 75.

Leland, John, reverend, died 1761.

Lenox,

Lenox, earl of, regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
Lenox, Scots dukedom of, created 1675. (name Lenox.)

Lept, the fast of, instituted 140; first established in Kent, by Ercombert.

Leo I. elected Pope, May 10, 440, died 461.

Leo X. elected Pope, March 11, 1513, died 1521.

Leofricus, the first bishop of Exeter, died 1073.

Leominster, Heref. chartered by queen Mary.

Leonidas slain, 480 before Christ.

Lelkard, Cornwall, incorporated 1580.

Lestock, *vide* Matthews.

L'Estrange, Sir Roger, born 1617, died 1705.

Lestwithiel, Cornwall, incorporated by 33 Edw. I.

Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822; first brought by Cadmus from Phœnicia to Greece about 1500 before Christ.

Levant trade commenced 1511; soon dwindled, but revived, 1580.

Leven and Melville, Scots earldom of, created 1641. (name Lesley.)

Llewellyn, the last prince of the Welch, defeated, and slain by the English, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.

Lewes priory, founded 1078.

Lewis XIV. of France, died 1715, aged 77.

Lewis, son of Philip II. of France, laid claim to the crown of England, and landed with an army in the Isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216. See John, K.

Leyden university founded, 1575; jubilee instituted, 1675.

Library, first public one founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 before Christ; first private library, the property of Aristotle, 334 before Christ; first large one at Rome, built by Theophrastus; Alexandrian, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt, 47 before Christ; the Vatican at Rome, founded 1446.

Lifford, Irish barony, created 1768. (name Hewit.)

Light

Light and colours, theory of, given by Sir Isaac Newton, 1666.

Lightfoot, rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1675.

Lightning, &c. so dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods, that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men and beasts, and burnt many houses, &c. 1360. *Vide Occurrences, 1703.*

Lights of the Zodiac, first observed by an Englishman, 1659.

Ligonier, earl, died 1770, aged 91.

Ligonier of Cloanell, Irish viscount, title of, created 1762. (name Ligonier.)

Lilburne, John, whipt, Feb. 19, 1638, died August, 1657.

Lillo, George, born 1693; died September 3, 1739.

Lilly, Wm. the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.

Lily, Sir Peter, born in Westphalia, 1617, died 1680.

Lilye, William, the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.

Lima and Callao in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, October 28, 1746.

Limerick, siege of, 1691.

Lincluden abbey, Scotland, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. who died 1165.

Lincoln cathedral, built 1070; bishopric formed by uniting Sidnachester and Dorchester, 1070; city burnt, 1123; Newportgate, a Roman building.

Lincoln college, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Lincoln, 1427. (12 fellows.)

Lincoln's-inn, London, the palace of the bishop of Chichester, about 1226; converted into an inn about 1310.

Lindores, Scots barony, created 1600. (name Lesley.)

Linen first made in England, 1253; till then woollen shirts were worn: staining of linen first known here, 1579. See Linen-weavers.

Linen company, British, erected 1706.

Linen-trade, Ireland, begun by Lord Wentworth, 1634.

Linen

Linen-weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1368.

Linus and Orpheus flourished 1281 before Christ.

Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755; the custom-house burnt, May 31, 1766.

Lisburne, Irish viscount, title of, created 1695. (name Vaughan.)

Liste, lady, beheaded at Winchester, September 2, 1685, for harbouring two rebels.

Liste, Irish barony, created 1758. (name Lysaght.)

Litanies first used in churches, 443.

Litchfield, bishopric founded 656; united with Coventry, 1086; cathedral built, 667; rebuilt 1148.

Litchfield, earldom of, created 1674. (name Lee.)

Literary property, statute in favour of, passed in 8 queen Anne; adjudged not perpetual, 1774.

Littleton, reverend, Adam, born 1629, died 1694.

Liturgy first read in Scotland, July 23, 1637.

Liverpool castle built, and town chartered by king John.

Livy, the historian, died in 17, aged 76.

Llanvylliny, Montgomeryshire, chartered by Edw. III.

Llewellyn, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.

Loadstone, virtues of, known in France before 1180.

Locke, John, died 1704, aged 72.

Logarithms, invented by baron Neper, a Scotchman, 1618.

Lollard, Wm. began to propagate his opinions, 1315; burnt, 1351.

Lombard, Peter, flourished 1158.

Lombardy, kingdom of, began 73, ended 771.

London, founded by the Romans, 49; walled, and a palace built, 368; made a bishopric in 653; city repaired by Alfred, 885; burnt to the ground, about 912; nearly destroyed by fire, 1077; again, 1130; obtained their first free charter for electing their own magistrates, 1208; most of the houses were thatched, 1246; all built with wood, 1300; privileges of, taken away, but restored on submission, 1386; declared forfeited, 1683; taken away;

away, 1688; charter given again, 1689; city remonstrated, on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, 1770. See Remarkable Occurrences, 1580.

London-bridge built about 1098; built new with timber, 1165; finished with stone after 33 years labour, 1209; built with stone, 1212; took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges, several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214; its waterworks invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758.

Londonderry, 210,000 acres there granted to the city of London, 1610; town besieged, April 20, 1689.

Longbeard, William Fitz-Osborn, a lawyer, so called, hanged at Tyburn, for stirring up the people to sedition, 1197.

Longford, Irish barony, created 1756. (name Pakenham.)

Longinus, the orator, put to death, 273.

Longitude, Harrison's time-keeper invented, 1763;

Le Roi, of Paris, invented a watch that keeps time better, 1766.

Longland, bishop of Lincoln, died 1547.

Lord lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Lord Mayor's show, the first, 1453.

Lords, house of, act passed for abolishing it, March 19, 1649.

Lorrain, dukedom of, founded 968.

Lothian, Scots marquissate, created 1701. (name Kerr.)

Lotteries first established, 1694.

Loudon, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Campbell.)

Louis XV. king of France, stabbed by Damien, but not mortally, January 5, 1757.

Louis, St. the order of, instituted May 10, 1693. Louis-

Louisbourg taken by the English, June, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken July 22, 1758.

Louisiana discovered by the French, under Louis XIV.

Lovat, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1747, for joining the rebels in 1745.

Love, rev. Christopher, beheaded, 1651, aged 33.

Lovel and Holland, barony of, created 1762. (name Percevall.)

Low countries became part of the territory of France, 1748.

Lowth, Irish earldom of, created 1759. (name Bermingham.)

Loyer, Peter le, born in Anjou, 1540, died 1634.

Lubeck, city of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again 1276.

Lucan, born at Corduba, Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned and bled to death in a hot bath, Apr. 30, 64.

Lucas, de Leyden, the painter, died 1533, aged 40.

Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, died November 5, 1771.

Lucas, rev. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind, 1715.

Lucca, its republic founded, 300.

Lucern brought into the Palatinate, about 1575; into England soon after.

Lucian flourished about 180.

Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain. He reigned 77 years; founded the first Christian church in London, St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the see of an archbishop till removed to Canterbury, 179.

Lucius Florus, the Roman historian, flourished 98.

Lucretia was ravished, and killed herself, 505 before Christ.

Lucretius, born at Rome, 95; put an end to his life in a raging fit, in 52 before Christ.

Ludlow, Irish earldom of, created 1760. (name Ludlow.)

Luke, St. wrote his gospel, 55; died about 70, aged 80.

Lumley, Irish viscount, title of, created 1628. (name Saunderson.)

Lungs, vesicles of, discovered by Malpighi.

Luiger-

- Lutgershall-castle**, Wilts, built before 1199.
Luther Martin, the author of Lutheranism, appeared 1518; died 1546.
Lycophron, the poet, flourished 303 before Christ.
Lycurgus, born 926; established his body of laws in Lacedemon, 884; died in Crete, 872 before Christ.
Lyme-regis, Dorsetshire, chartered by Edward I.
Lyons, France, founded by Lucius Plancus, 43 before Christ.
Lyon's-inn, London, established 1420.
Lyfimachus, the Macedonian general, died 281 before Christ; aged 80.
Lyttleton, bishop of Carlisle, died in 1770.
Lyttleton of Frankley, barony of, created 1756. (name Lyttleton.)
Lyttleton, George, lord, died 1773.

M.

- MABILLON**, John, French writer, born 1632, died 1707.
Macarius, flourished 373.
Maccabees, government of Judea under, which continued 126 years, 163 before Christ.
Macclesfield, earldom of, created 1721. (name Parker.)
Macedon, kingdom of, began under Caranus, 814; ended by the defeat of Persens, 168 before Christ.
Machiavel, Nicholas, died 1527, aged 57.
Mackenzie, Sir George, died 1691.
Mackrell allowed to be cried through London on Sundays, 1698.
Maclawrin, Colin, died 1746.
Macmahone, lord, hanged for treason, 1644.
Macrobius, died about 415.
Madagascar, first seen by the Portuguese, 1506.
Madeira, island of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1419.
Madrid, built 936 before Christ.

Mag-

Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded by the duke of Buckingham, 1519. (16 fellows.)

Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Winton, 1549. (40 fellows.)

Magellan, Fern. discovered his streights, 1519, died 1520.

Magic lanthorn, first constructed by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.

Magna Charta, (a body of laws, the great barrier of English liberty) granted by king John to England, June 19, 1215; to Ireland, Nov. 12, 1216.

Magnifying glasses, round, invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Mahomet, the false prophet, born at Mecca, May 5, 570; began to teach his errors, 612; the æra of his sect commenced, 622; died June 18, 631.

Maidenhead incorporated by Edward III.

Maidstone, Kent, St. Mary and All Saints college, founded, 1396; town incorporated by queen Elizabeth.

Maire, le, streights of, discovered 1616.

Majesty, title of, first given to Henry VIII.

Majorca reduced by the Spaniards, 1715.

Malacca, *vide* Summatra.

Malachi, the last of the prophets, flourished 397 before Christ.

Malbranche, born at Paris, 1638, died 1715.

Malcolm, Sarah; remarkable murder by her in the Temple, 1733.

Malden, Essex, built 28 before Christ, rebuilt 919.

Mallet, David, died 1765.

Malsbury abbey founded in 642.

Malsbury, William of, wrote in 1140.

Maloes, St. English attempt upon it, June 8, 1758.

Malpighi, born in Italy, 1628, died 1694.

Malt tax established, 1697.

Malta knights of, established, 1113; island given to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and they first called Knights of Malta, 1530; conspiracy at, to

to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.

Malton, Irish earldom of, created 1750. (name Wentworth.)

Man, Isle of. Christianity first established by Sts. Patrick and Andrew, about 440; first Tynwald meeting, about 1418; the proprietor first called Lord of Man, 1521 (before they were kings); the bishopric annexed to the province of York, 1541; island of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the duke of Athol for 70,000*l.* 1765.

Manasseh, chosen high priest, 253 before Christ.

Manchester, dukedom of, created 1719. (name Montague.)

Mandeville, Sir John, died 1372.

Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged between 60 and 70.

Manetho, the Egyptian historian, flourished 261 before Christ.

Manilla, an island in the East Indies, taken by the English from the Spaniards, July 27, 1757.

Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 384 before Christ.

Manne, T. burnt in Smithfield for heresy, 1512.

Manning, Cromwell's spy, put to death abroad, by order of Charles II. 1655.

Manorbee castle, Pemb. built in William III's reign.

Mansfield, barony of, created 1756. (name Murray.)

Mansion-house, London, founded Oct. 23, 1739; inhabited 1752.

Maps and globes invented by Anaximander; maps and sea charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.

Maratti, Carlo, Italian painter, born 1625, died 1713.

Marca, archbishop of Paris, born 1594, died 1662.

Marcellus, died 23 before Christ.

March and Ruglen, Scots earldom, created 1697. (name Douglas.)

March-

Marchmont, Scots earldom, created 1697. (name Hume.)

Marcion, began to spread his heresy, about 134.

Marcus Aurel. Antoninus, emperor and philosopher flourished, 211.

Margaret, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewksbury, May 4, 1471.

Marise, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered, for piracy, 1251; the first punishment of that kind.

Marius, *vide* Teutones.

Mark, St. wrote his gospel in 44, died in 68.

Marlborough, John, duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.

Marlborough, dukedom of, created 1702. (name Spencer.)

Marlborough, statutes of, enacted Nov. 18, 1267.

Marleyhill, Hereford, removed itself, 1573.

Marle, Christopher, killed by his rival, 1593.

Marot, John, died 1523.

Marquis, title of, first given to Vere, earl of Oxford, called marquis of Dublin, 1386.

Marriage: in Lent forbidden, 364; forbidden the priests, 1015; act passed for solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653; last marriage act passed, June, 1753.

Marham, Sir John, born 1602, died 1685.

Martial, born at Bilboa, 34, died 109.

Martin, St. died about 402.

Martinico, taken by the English, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenada Islands, February, 1762.

Martyr, Peter, born at Florence, September, 1500; died at Zurich, Nov. 12, 1562.

Marvell, Andrew, born 1620, died 1678.

Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 66.

Mary, queen, daughter of Hen. VIII. by his first wife, born 1516; declared illegitimate on account of the illegality of her father's marriage, 1536; restored by parliament to her right of succession, 1544; her right of succession set aside in favour of lady

Jane

Jane Grey, June, 1553; succeeded however her brother Edward VI. July 19, 1553; crowned September 30, following; her legitimacy confirmed by parliament, Oct. following; married Philip, prince of Spain, Jan. 19, 1554; Philip allowed to take the title of king, September 29, following; died of a dropsy, Novemb. 17, 1558, and was succeeded by her sister Elizabeth. See Grey, lady Jane.

Mary, queen of Scots, granddaughter of Margaret, Henry VIIIth's sister, born Dec. 1542; married to the dauphin Francis, son of Henry II. of France, 1558; buried her husband, then king, 1560; refused a passage through England on her way to Scotland, 1561; lord Leicester proposed to her in marriage by Elizabeth, 1564; married her cousin-german, lord Darnley, 1565; is said to have murdered her husband, Feb. 10, 1567; deposed June 24, following; fled to England, May 16, 1568; imprisoned in Tutbury-castle, January, 1569; conspired against the life of Elizabeth, 1586; removed to Fotheringay-castle, ditto, and there beheaded, Feb. 8, 1587. See Elizabeth, Bothwell, Darnley.

Mary, William III'd's queen, daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, born April 30, 1662; married to the prince of Orange, Oct. 23, 1677; on her father's abdicating the crown, proclaimed, with her husband, queen of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, and was buried at Westminster. See William III. Orange, prince of.

Maryland, first colony sent by lord Baltimore, 1633.

Masham, of Otes, barony of, created 1711. (name Masham.)

Massacre of 35,000 persons at Constantinople, 532; of the Jews, (some few pressing into Westminster-hall, at Richard Ist's coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massa-

- cre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500 who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people) 1189; of the Huguenots at Paris, June 12, 1418; ditto, when the king led the way, and slew near 10,000, August 24, 1572; of the English factory, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623; of the Irish at the island of Magee, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed in the rebellion under Sir Phel. O'Neil, Oct. 1641.
- Mass, prostration at the elevation of, ordained 1201.
- Massachusetts bay colony, old charter granted, 1627; royal patent, 1628; first settlement at Salem, 1629; government removed to New England, 1630; division of into four townships, 1643; present colony established by the consolidation of four others, 1691.
- Massarene, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (name Skeffington.)
- Massillon, J. B. French writer, died 1743.
- Mattinger, Philip, died 1640, aged 55.
- Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne, Stephen's queen, crowned Easter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at FEVERSHAM.
- Mattys, Quintian, Dutch painter, died 1529.
- Matthew, St. wrote his gospel in 44; died in 65.
- Matthew, of Westminster, died about 1380.
- Matthews and Lestock, admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons from Toulon, to escape, February, 1746.
- Matthews, John, hanged for a treasonous libel, 1716.
- Matthias was high priest, 6 before Christ.
- Maude, daughter to Henry I. married to Henry V. emperor of Germany, 1109; afterwards to Geoffrey, eldest son of the count of Anjou, 1127; her right to succeed her father sworn to by the barons, 1127; set aside from the succession, in favour of her first cousin Stephen, 1136; expelled with her husband.

husband from the government of Normandy, 1136; landed in England, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141, and escaped to Gloucester in a bier; fled from a window in Oxford-castle by a rope, in the winter, 1142; retired to France, Lent, 1147; came to England, and made a lasting peace with Stephen, 1153; died abroad, September 10, 1167. See Stephen. Plantagenet.

Maunday Thursday ceremony commenced in Edward III's jubilee year, 1362.

Matritius, *alias* O'Fihely, archbishop of Tuam, died 1513.

Mauritius island, discovered by the Dutch, 1598.

Maxentius defeated by Constantine, which occasioned a great change almost throughout the world, 333.

Maximilian, emperor of Germany, enlisted as a captain under Henry VIII. when he invaded France, 1513.

Maynard, of Wicklow, Irish barony of, created 1620. (name Maynard.)

Maynard, of Estaines, earldom of, created 1766. (name Maynard.)

Mayo, *vide* Bourke.

Mayor of Dublin first made from a provost, 1407.

Mazarine, cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.

Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1673, died 1754.

Meal-rub plot (so called from the place where some papers concerning it were found) 1679. It was a sham plot to accuse Oates of perjury and sodomy, and to charge some great men with conspiring against the life of the king. Dangerfield was the principal actor: but it came to nothing. See Oates.

Measures, *vide* Weights.

Meat ordered to be sold by weight, 1532.

Meath, Irish earldom of, created 1627. (name Brabazon.)

Mecænas, died 8 before Christ.

Melancthon, Philip, died 1560, aged 63.

Melcomb Regis, Dorsetshire, chartered by James I.
Melefont abbey, Ireland, founded by O'Carrol, prince
 of Orgial, 1142.

Melons, cucumbers, and many other like productions
 were in Edward III's time.

Menage, Giles, born at Angers, 1613, died 1692.

Menander, the Athenian, born 342.

Merchant Taylor's company first called so by Hen VII.
 who was of that company, as were several kings of
 England, and great part of the nobility, 1503;
 school, London, founded, 1568.

Merlin, the prophet, lived in 477.

Merfenne, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.

Merton priory founded, 1117.

Merton college, Oxford, founded by Merton, bishop
 of Rochester, 1274. (24 fellows.)

Messalians, the sect of, arose 363.

Messenian war, first, 743; second, 685 before Christ.

Methodism took its rise, 1734.

Methuselah, the longest liver, died a little before
 the flood, in 1656 of the world, aged 969.

Meulen, Vand. the painter, born at Brussels, 1634,
 died 1680.

Mexborough, Irish earldom of, created 1766. (name
 Savile.)

Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.

Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 before Christ.

Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621; with two
 glasses invented by Drebbel, 1624; solar invented
 by Lieberkuk, 1740.

Middleham-castle, Yorkshire, built about 1190.

Middleton-monastery, Dorset, built by Athelstan, 926.

Middleton, Thomas, lived in the reign of Charles I.

Middleton, Con. born 1683, died 1750.

Middleton, Irish viscount, title of, created 1717.
 (name Brodrick.)

Middleton, barony of, created 1711. (name Wil-
 loughby.)

Mieris, Francis, Dutch painter, died 1683.

Milanese in possession of Spain, till 1706, when it
 was

territory

was taken by the Imperialists. The emperor dis-
possessed it, 1743.

Milbourne, Irish barony of, created 1770. (name
Lamb.)

Mile, Francis, Dutch painter, born 1643, died 1680.

Militia bill passed 1757.

Miller, Philip, died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.

Milltown, Irish earldom of, created 1763. (name
Leeson.)

Milo banished for killing Clodius, 52 before Christ.

Milton-abbas abbey, founded 933.

Milton, barony of, created 1762. (name Damer.)

Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.

Milton, Irish barony, created 1753. (name Damer.)

Minehead, Somersetshire, chartered by queen Eliz.

Ministers, presbyterian, 2000 resigned their livings,
rather than submit to the act of uniformity, which
obliged them to conform to the church of England,
1662.

Minorca conquered by general Stanhope, August,
1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756;
given up to England, 1763.

Minos, the lawgiver, reigned at Crete, 1432 before
Christ.

Minster monastery, Shepey Isle, instituted, when
Ercombert was king of Kent.

Mint, London, established 1066.

Minutia, the vestal, on suspicion of unchastity,
burnt alive, 337 before Christ.

Mirrouers, the first made in silver by Praxiteles.

Mississippi scheme, 1720.

Mist, the printer, imprisoned June, 1721.

Mithridates, ordered all the Romans that were in
Asia, to be put to death, 88 before Christ.

Moir, Irish earldom of, created 1761. (name Raw-
don.)

Mola, Pier. Franc. Italian painter, born 1609, died
1665.

Molesworth of Swords, Irish viscount, title of, created
1716. (name Molesworth.)

- Moleſworth, lady, and her three children, burnt, 1764.
- Mohere, born 1620, died 1672.
- Molina, Louis, died 1600.
- Molyneux, William, born 1656, died 1698.
- Monastery, the first, founded, where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270.
- Money, gold and silver, first coined, by Phrydon, tyrant of Argos, 894 before Christ. *Vide* Gold, Silver, Shillings.
- Monk, general, arbiter of England's fate, 1659; made duke of Albemarle, July 12, 1660.
- Monmouth, duke of, natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters, his illegitimacy declared by the king, 1679; conspired against the king, and pardoned, but ordered to depart the kingdom, 1683; invaded England at Lyme, Dorsetshire, June 11, proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35, all in 1685.
- Monmouth, Jeffrey of, wrote in 1152.
- Monroe, Dr. Alexander, died 1752.
- Monson of Burton, barony of, created 1728. (name Monson.)
- Montagne, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59.
- Montagu, dukedom of, created 1766. (name Montagu.)
- Montagu, viscount, title of, created 1551. (name Browne.)
- Montfort, barony of, created 1741. (name Bromley.)
- Montgomery, chartered by Henry III.
- Months, their names given them by Charlemagne, emperor of Germany.
- Montmorency, duke of, beheaded in France, 1632.
- Montrose, Scots dukedom of, created 1707. (name Graham.)
- Montrose, marquis of, hanged at Edinburgh, for taking part with Char. I. May 21, 1650, aged 37.
- Monument, London, begun 1671; finished 1677.
- Moravians appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.
- Morea,

Morea, taken from the Venetians, 1715.

Morley, lord, tried at Westminster-hall, for murder, 1666.

Mornington, Irish earldom of, created 1760. (name Wellesley.)

Moore, Roger, his conspiracy in Ireland, 1641.

Moorfields, made into walks, 1614; planted 1740.

More, Sir Thomas, lord chancellor, beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 51, for denying the king's supremacy.

Moreri, born in France, 1643, died 1680.

Morpeth-castle, Northumberland, built in Edward III's reign.

Mortality, great one, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among youth, 1389; among men at Oxford, 1471; at York, when 11,000 persons died, August, 1691.

Mortars, *vide* Bombs.

Mortimer, Roger, earl of March, intrigued with Edward III's queen, 1325; hanged at Tyburn for it, 1330.

Mortmain-act passed, May 20, 1736.

Morton-castle, Scotland, demolished by David II.

Morton, Scots earldom of, created 1458. (name Douglas.)

Morton, earl of, regent of Scotland, beheaded 1581.

Moses, born 1571; sent the 10 plagues of Egypt, 1491; departed from Egypt with upwards of 60,000 Israelites, which completed the 430 years of sojourning, the same year, 1491; about the same time brought water out of the rock; saw the burning bush the same year; received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; wrote the Pentateuch in the land of Moab, 1452; died 1451 before Christ.

Most christian king, title of, first given to Louis IX. of France, 1460.

Mote's bulwark, Dover, built about 1530.

Motteaux, Peter, murdered, 1718, aged 58.

Mount Cashel, Irish viscount, title of, created 1766. (name Moore.)

- Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered, aged 32.
 Mount Florence, Irish barony, created 1760. (name Cole.)
 Mountgarret, Irish viscount, title of, created 1550. (name Butler.)
 Mount-Morres, Irish viscount, title of, created 1763. (name Morres.)
 Mountrath, Irish earldom of, created 1660. (name Coote.)
 Mount-Stewart, barony of, created 1761. (name Stewart.)
 Mourning, in white, last in use in Spain, 1495.
 Mowbray, Robert de, died about 1125.
 Muggletonians sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, 1657.
 Mughouse-riot, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, for which five persons were hanged, July 23, 1716.
 Mulgrave, Irish barony of, created 1767. (name Phipps.)
 Murillo, Bartol. Italian painter, born 1613, died 1685.
 Murray, earl of. regent of Scotland, assassinated, 1570.
 Murray, Alexander, esq. fled from imprisonment, 1751.
 Musæus, the Greek poet, flourished about the close of the 15th century before Christ.
 Muscovy, Peter, Czar of, visited England, in the disguise of a common man, working in Deptford yard, 1697.
 Museum, established 1753.
 Music invented by Jubal, *i. e.* he reduced shepherd's songs to some principles, 1800 before Christ.
 Musical notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo, 1025.
 Muslin first worn here, 1670.
 Mycene, kingdom of, began under Perseus, 1313 before Christ.

N.

NABONASSER, æra of began 747. He died 714 before Christ.

Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 before Christ.

Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV. 1598; revoked by Lewis XIV. 1685.

Napier, Scots barony of, created 1627. (name Napier.)

Naples, kingdom of began, 1102; taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504; continued with the Spaniards, till 1706, when it was taken by the emperor; settled on Don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736; who resigned it to his third son Ferdinand, 1759.

National debt. The first instance of debt contracted on parliamentary security occurs in Henry VIth's reign. See Bank Stock.

Naturalization-bill passed, 1753; repealed soon after.

Navarre, Margaret, queen of, died 1549.

Navigation, art of, owes its origin to the Phenicians more than 1500 before Christ; act of passed, 1652, which prevents foreigners importing into England on their own bottoms any commodity which is not the growth and manufacture of their own country.

Navy first established by king Alfred; office, founded December 4, 1644.

Naylor, the quaker, whipped and pilloried for personating our Saviour, ec. 4, 1656.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, 606 before Christ.

Negroes adjudged to be free in this country, 1772.

Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 456 before Christ.

Nelson, Robert, born 1616, died 1715.

Neper's bones invented by baron Neper, 1617.

Nero murdered his mother, in 55; died 68, aged 32.

Netley abbey, Hants, built 1239.

Nettleville of Douth, Irish viscount, title of, created 1622. (name Nettleville.)

New-college, Oxford, founded by William, bishop of Winton, 1375. (70 fellows.)

New-England, first discovered by captain Gofnolt, 1602; settled by the English Brownists from Holland, 1620.

New-Exchange, Strand, London, taken down, 1737.

New Guinea discovered by Saevedra, 1529.

New-Jersey relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, 1674; settled, 1682; proprietary government surrendered, 1702.

New river brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton, 1614.

New Spain discovered, 1518.

New York granted to the duke of York, and settled, 1665; divided into twelve counties, 1691.

Newark, Scots barony, created 1660. (name Lesley.)

Newark priory, Surrey, built between 1189, and 1199.

Newark on Trent, chartered by Edward IV; annexed by Charles II.

Newburgh, William de, the historian, wrote 1197.

Newburgh, Scots earldom of, created 1660. (name Radcliff.)

Newcastle, Margaret, duchess of, died 1673.

Newcastle on Tyne, founded, and castle built by Robert, son to William the Conqueror, 1082; burnt by accident, 1349.

Newcastle under Line, its castle built in Henry III's reign.

Newcastle, dukedom of, created 1756. (name Clifton.)

Newcastle, William Cavendish, duke of, born 1592, died 1691.

Newfoundland first known, 1520.

Newport, Isle of Wight, chartered by James I.

Newton, Sir Isaac, born Dec. 1642; died March, 1727.

Niagara taken by the English from the French, 1759.

- Nicolle, Peter, born in France, 1625; died 1695.
 Nineveh, foundation of it laid, 2232 before Christ;
 destroyed by the Medes, 612.
 Nithsdale, lord, escaped from the Tower, Feb. 23,
 1716.
 Noah directed to build the ark, 1536 of the world,
 120 years before the flood; died 1998 before Christ,
 aged 950.
 Noailles, Ant. de, died 1562.
 Noailles, Fran. de, died 1586.
 Norfolk, dukedom of, created 1483. (name Howard.)
 Norfolk, duke of, beheaded May 8, 1532, for con-
 spiring with the queen of Scots against Elizabeth.
 Norham, the feast of St. Cuthbert's translation first
 observed there, 1194.
 Normandy (*vide* Rollo) invaded on all hands, 1117.
 Normandy, Robert duke of, died, prisoner in Car-
 diff Castle, 1133. See Henry I.
 Normandy ceded to France by Henry III. May 20,
 1259.
 Normans massacred at Durham, 1069.
 Northampton, earldom of, created 1618. (name
 Compton.)
 Northampton, St. Sepulchre's church, built by the
 knights Templars; town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.
 Northesk, Scots earldom of, created 1647. (name
 Carnegie.)
 Northington, earldom of, created 1761. (name Hen-
 ley.)
 Northumberland, dukedom of, created 1266. (name
 Percy.)
 Northumberland Dudley, duke of, father-in-law to
 lady Jane Grey, beheaded 1553, for attempting to
 put lady Jane on the throne.
 Northumberland, earl of, killed by the mob, in an
 insurrection, 1488.
 Northumberland, earl of, beheaded at York, for
 heading a party in favour of Mary, queen of Scots,
 against Elizabeth, 1572.
 Northumberland, earl of, brother to the above, be-
 ing

- ing confined in the Tower, on a charge of taking part against Elizabeth, shot himself, 1585.
 Nova Zembla discovered by captain Hugh Willoughby, 1553.
 Norway, the first king, 998. *Vide* Denmark.
 Norwich, burnt by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1004; bishopric formed by uniting Elmham and Dunwich, and cathedral finished, 1088.
 Nottingham burnt to ashes, 1140.
 Nova Scotia charter granted, 1621; peopled from England, 1749.
 Numantine war commenced, 141 before Christ.
 Nunnery, the first English one, erected at Folkstone by king Eadbald, 630.
 Nuyt's land, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1627.

O.

- O**ADES, the quaker, riot against him, by his sons, 1718.
 Oak sawdust found to be useful in tanning, 1765.
 Oakham-castle, Rutland, built about 1060.
 Oates, Dr. Titus, an infamous clergyman, and others, made discovery of an intended plot of the papists, to kill the king and introduce popery, Sept. 6, 1678; they swore away the lives of many Roman-catholic clergymen; whipped 1685.
 Obadiah prophesied, 587 before Christ.
 Occasional conformity, bill thrown out by the lords, 1703.
 O'Connor, Roderic, last of the Irish monarchs, died 1198, very old.
 Odiam-castle, Hants, built before 1199.
 Oecolampadius, the reformer, died in 1531, aged 49.
 Oedipus, king of Thebes, 1266 before Christ.
 Offa succeeded his uncle Ethelbald I. as 16th king of Britain, 757; he was born lame, deaf and blind; died at Offley, 798; buried at Bedford, and succeeded by his son Egfrid.

Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600 ; died 1676.

Okehampton-castle, Devon, built before 1060.

Oldcastle, Sir John, lord Cobham, condemned in convocation for heretically denying the pope's supremacy, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar, 1416; he is said to be the first protestant that suffered for that religion.

Oldham, John, born 1653 ; died 1683.

Oldmixon, John, died in George Ist's reign.

Olympiads, 1st, 776 ; 2^d, 772 ; 3^d, 768 ; 4th, 764 ; 5th, 760 ; 7th, 752 ; 10th, 740 ; 13th, 728 ; 15th, 720 ; 16th, 716 ; 17th, 712 ; 21st, 696 ; 23^d, 688 ; 24th, 684 ; 25th, 680 ; 27th, 672 ; 28th, 668 ; 29th, 664 ; 30th, 624 ; 43^d, 608 ; 46th, 566 ; 55th, 560 ; 56th, 556 ; 59th, 544 ; 60th, 540 ; 61st, 536, before Christ. Thus every Olympiad was 4 years.

Olympic games, the first, 1453 before Christ.

O'Nial, John, of Ireland, killed, 1568.

O'Nial, Sir Phelim, hanged in Ireland, 1652. See Massacre.

Onslow, barony of, created 1716. (name Onslow.)

Orange, Will. I. prince of, assassinated, June 30, 1584.

Orange, prince of, son of James II^d's sister, born Nov. 4, 1650 ; created stadtholder, July 3, 1672 ; married the princess Mary of Engl. 1677 ; was applied to by England, for assistance against his uncle, James II., 1688 ; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688 ; declared king of England, Feb. 13, 1689. See Will. III ; Mary, his queen.

Orange, prince of, married George II^d's daughter, March 14, 1734.

Oransey abbey, Scotland, founded by St. Columba, about 567.

Orbits of the planets, first settled by Doersel, a Saxon clergyman, 1681.

Ordeal, by fire and water, trial of, abolished by Henry III.

Orford, earldom of, created 1741 ; (name Walpole.)

Orford castle, Suffolk, built about 1066 ; town chartered by Hen. III.

- Organs first introduced into churches, by pope. Vitalian I. 683.
- Oriel college, Oxford, founded by Edward II. 1337. (18 fellows.)
- Origen died 253, aged 69.
- Orkney islands sold by the king of Denmark to James III. of Scotland, 1468.
- Orkney, Scots earldom of, created 1695. (name O'Brien.)
- Orlando Furioso, died 772.
- Orleans, duke of, assassinated at Paris, by order of the duke of Burgundy, Nov. 23, 1407.
- Orleans, the siege of, May 1428; again 1563, when the duke of Guise was killed.
- Orphius, the historian, flourished, 400.
- Orpheus, the epic poet of Crotona, flourished, 576 before Christ.
- Orwell, Irish barony, created 1762. (name Vernon.)
- Osnaburgh, bishopric of, founded, 780.
- Ossian flourished as a poet, 300.
- Ostend company chartered, 1722.
- Oswald, third king of Northumberland, succeeded his uncle Edwin, as ninth king of Britain, 633; slain in battle, 642, and was succeeded by his brother Oswy, fourth king of Northumberland.
- Oswy succeeded his brother Oswald, as tenth king of Britain, 642; died 670, and was succeeded by Wulfher, king of Mercia.
- Osyth's (St.) monastery built 1120.
- Otaheite, an island in the South Sea, discovered, 1765.
- Otho died, 69, aged 37.
- Otho, emperor of Germany, visited England, 1207.
- Otway, Thomas, born, 1651; died 1685.
- Quin, Peter, conspired to kill the king of France, 1508.
- Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned by an envenomed clyster, in the Tower, at the instigation of lord Rochester, for opposing his marriage with the countess of Essex, Sept. 15, 1613, aged about 32.
- Ovid born at Sulino, 43 before Christ; died in 15.
- Oxford university derived its first origin so early as about 1180 before Christ; founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; bishopric founded, 1541;

new theatre built, 1660; a terrible fire at, 1614; again, 1671.

Oxford, earldom of, created 1711, (name Harley.)

Ozell, John, died Oct. 1743.

P.

PADUA built, 1269 before Christ.

Paget, of Beudafort, barony of, created 1550. (name Paget.)

Pain's castle, Radnorshire, rebuilt by Henry III.

Painting, in oil invented at Bruges, by Van Eyck, 1410; the first picture was an *Ecce Homo*, 1456.

Paisley-monastery, Scotland, founded 1160; five persons burnt there for witchcraft, 1697.

Palatine, prince, of the Rhine, visited England, 1612; and married Henry VIIIth's daughter.

Palladio, the architect, flourished in 1576.

Palmerton, Irish viscount, title of, created 1722, (name Temple.)

Panmure, Irish earldom of, created 1743, (name Maule.)

Pantheon, at Rome, built by Agrippina, 25 before Christ.

Papal usurpation took place 607.

Paper first invented in the time of Alexander the Great; made of cotton, 1000; owes its origin from rags, to a German, 1174; the manufactory first established here at Dartford, 1588.

Par, Thomas, died 1635, aged 152. He lived in 10 reigns.

Paracelsus, died 1541, aged 48.

Parchment, the invention of king Attalus of Pergamus, 887.

Paraguay discovered by the Spaniards, 1515.

Paré, Ambrose, died about 1584.

Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1250.

Paris, the city of, consumed by fire, 588; barricades of, 1588; old parliament of, recalled Nov. 25, 1774.

Parishes first appointed in England, 643.

Park, St. James's, received its name from Hen. VIII. when

when it was a wild wet field ; improved and planted by Charles II. See James's Palace.

Park, ground first inclosed for one at Woodstock, 1123-Parliament at Paris, the first, 1302.

Parliament, the first, in king John's reign ; the epoch of the house of commons, in England, January 20, 1265 ; of lords and commons expressly mentioned, 1337 ; no journals began till Edward VIth's time ; first in Ireland, by general representation, 1613 ; that in England, remarkable for the epoch, in which were first regularly formed the parties of *Court* and *Country*, June 16, 1621 ; rump parliament, May 8, 1659 ; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694 ; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707 ; act passed for septennial ones, 1716. See Rump ; Praise-god. Parliament-house, Dublin, begun 1729 ; finished, 1739 ; cost 40,000l.

Parmegiano, Italian painter, born 1504 ; died 1540.

Parmenides, the philosopher, lived 505 before Christ.

Parocel, John, the painter, died, 1704.

Parry, Dr. a Roman-catholic gentleman, notwithstanding he had been pardoned for a capital crime, determined, under the authority of the pope, to assassinate queen Elizabeth, but the design was discovered, and he was executed, 1585.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.

Partition treaty, the first, signed, 1698.

Partridge, John, the astrologer, died 1715.

Pascal, Blaise, born at Auvergne, 1623 ; died 1662.

Pasquier, Steph. French writer, died 1615, aged 81.

Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491 before Christ.

Patrick, St. first bishop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.

Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604 ; died 1681.

Paul, St. converted, 33 ; caught up into the 3d heaven, 44 ; visited Athens and Corinth, 50 ; wrote his first epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians 51 ; returned to Ephesus, 52 ; wrote his first epistle to the Thessalonians, 52 ; his second, 53 ; put into bonds, and brought to Rome, 55 ; wrote his second epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Romans, 58 ; those to the Philippians, Ephe-

Ephesians, Colossians, and to Philemon, 62 ; that to the Hebrews, 63 ; his first to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65 ; his second to Timothy, 66 ; died, June 29, 67.

Paul's, St. London, was built by Ethelbert, king of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 596 ; burnt 964 ; rebuilt and consecrated, 1240, having been 150 years building ; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631 ; first stone of the present building laid, 1675 ; finished, 1710, at 1,000,000*l.* expence.

Pauper act first passed by Henry VII.

Pavillion, Stephen, French writer, died 1705.

Paving act, for London, passed 1761.

Pawnbroker, the first, established at Perouse, 1457.

Peace. See War.

Pears. See Cherries.

Peerage bill rejected by parliament, 1719.

Peers created by patent in the reign of Richard II ; lord Beauchamp of Holt was the first, who was afterwards put to death for high treason, 1382.

Peers eldest sons first permitted to sit in the house of commons, 1550.

Pelagius called to account for his opinions, 415.

Pelagi, the descendants of Peleg, became a maritime power, 1057 before Christ.

Pelham, Henry, died 1754, aged 60.

Pelham of Laughton, barony of, created 1756. (name Pelham.)

Pelisson, Paul, French writer, born 1624 ; died 1693.

Peloponnesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Christ.

Pellart's voyage performed, 1628.

Pembroke, earl of, chosen protector of England, Nov. 11, 1216 ; died May following.

Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, founded by the countess of Pembroke, 1343. (17 fellows.)

Pembroke college, Oxford, founded by Thomas Tesdale, &c. 1620. (14 fellows.)

Pembroke, earldom of, created 1551. (name Herbert.)

Penn, William, first proprietor of Pennsylvania, born 1644 ; died 1718. Penrud-

- Penruddock**, Colonel, executed 1655.
Penryn, Cornwall, incorporated 1619.
Pensioners, band of, established, 1590.
Pensylvania relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, 1664; settled 1674; sold by him to the Penn family, 1682.
Percy, Henry, earl of Northumberland, died 1046.
Perdiccas died 321 before Christ.
Pericles, the Athenian general, died 429 before Christ, aged 70.
Perrault, Ch. French writer, died 1703.
Perrault, Cl. French writer, died 1688.
Perron, Cardinal du, born 1556; died 1618.
Persecution by the Jews, the first in 33; second, 44. First general of the Christians, under Nero, 64; second ditto, under Domitian, 93; third ditto, under Trajan, 107; fourth ditto, under M. Aurelius, 164; fifth ditto, under Severus, 202; sixth ditto, under Maximinus, 235; seventh ditto, under Decius, 250; eighth ditto, under Valerian, 257; ninth ditto, under Aurelian, 272; tenth ditto, under Dioclesian, 302; eleventh ditto by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; twelfth ditto, under Julian the apostate, 361.
Perseus, first king of Mycene, 1313 before Christ.
Persia, emperor of, assassinated by his relations, 1747.
Persian empire began under Cyrus, about 559; ended in Darius, about 330 before Christ.
Perlius Flaccus, born, Dec. 4, 42; died, aged 28.
Pertinax, died 193, aged 66.
Peru first known, 1532.
Perugino, Peter, painter of Perouse, died 1524, aged 78.
Peruke, the first, made at Paris, 1620.
Pesaro, Simon da, Italian painter, born 1612; died 1648.
Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583; died 1652.
Petavius, died 1652, aged 69.
Peter, St. baptized Cornelius, and established a bishoprick at Antioch, 37; established the see of Rome,

- 41; imprisoned the same year; wrote his first epistle, 60; his second, 66; died 67.
- Peter III. czar of Muscovy, deposed and murdered, July 16, 1762.
- Peter the Great, began to reign in Russia, 1696; worked as a common shipwright, in Deptford-yard, 1698; died 1725, aged 53.
- Peterborough founded, 633; monastery built, 669; bishopric founded, 1541, chartered by Hen. VIII; city burnt, 1117.
- Peterborough, earldom of, created 1627, (name Mordaunt.)
- Peter's, St. College, Cambridge, founded by Hugo de Balham, 1257, (22 fellows.)
- Petersfield, Hants, incorporated by queen Elizabeth.
- Peterburgh, city of, founded 1703.
- Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo, 1304, died 1374.
- Petre, of Writtle, barony of, created 1603. (name Petre.)
- Petronius Arbiter, died 66 before Christ.
- Peyrere, Isaac le, French writer, died 1677.
- Phadrus, born 47 before Christ, died 31.
- Pharamond, first king of France, died 428.
- Pharaoh, ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned with his host, in the red sea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
- Pharos of Alexandria, built 282 before Christ.
- Phidias, the statuary, lived 486 before Christ.
- Philetus of Cos, flourished 280 before Christ.
- Philip, of Macedon began to reign, 360; murdered by Pausanias, 336 before Christ.
- Philip, king of Spain, renounced his crown to his son, on whose death he was re-chosen, 1724.
- Philippa, Edward III's queen, died at Windsor, August 15, 1369, and was buried at Westminster.
- Philippine islands discovered by the Spaniards, 1706.
- Philips, Catherine, born 1632, died 1644.
- Philips, Ambrose, died 1748.
- Philips, John, died 1708, aged 32.
- Philipsburgh, taken by the French, 1734.

Philo-Judæus, flourished 40.

Phipps, captain, sent to explore the North pole, 1773.

Phocæan, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

Phosphorus, artificial fire of, discovered by Brand, 1675.

Physicians, college of, founded 1519.

Physicians were ecclesiastics, 1511.

Physic-garden, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerard, surgeon of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the earl of Danby, 1652.

Pibrac, Guy de, born 1529, died 1584.

Picts wall, between England and Scotland, built 123; kingdom of, began in Scotland, 823.

Pigot of Patshull, Irish barony, created 1766. (name Pigot.)

Pilate made governor of Judea, 27; slew himself, 40.

Pilkington, Læt. born 1712; died August 29, 1750.

Pindar died 435 before Christ, aged 80.

Pin money, derived from a very ancient tax in France, for providing the queen with pins.

Pins first used in England, 1543; before which the ladies used skewers.

Pipes of lead for conveying water, the casting of, invented by the reverend Robert Brock, 1539.

Piquet and several other games on cards invented by Jaquemine, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, about 1380.

Pisistratus cotemporary with Solon.

Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.

Pithou, Pierre, French writer, died 1596.

Pithou, Francis, French writer, died 1621.

Pizzaro, admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.

Plague, almost the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, which carried off 10,000 persons in a day, 78; a terrible one all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, that lasted near 50 years, 557; in England, 1247; again, 1347; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris

Paris and London, very dreadful, 1362; again, 1379; in England, which killed 30,000 in London, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594; again, which carried off in London, a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; again, at London, whereof died 35,417, 1625; at Lyons in France, where died 60,000, 1632; again at London, which destroyed 68,000, 1665; at Marseilles, 1720.

Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Plantagenet, Geoffrey, earl of Anjou, married the empress Maud, 1127; invaded Normandy, 1137. See Maude.

Plaster of Paris, the method of taking a likeness in, discovered by Andrew Verocchio, 1470.

Plate, *vide* silver.

Plate act passed. May, 1756.

Plato, died 348 before Christ, aged 80.

Plautus, died 184 before Christ.

Playhouse bill passed, obliging pieces to be inspected before performed, 1737.

Pleadings introduced, 786; changed from French to English, as a favour from Edward III. to his people, in the 50th, or jubilee year, 1362.

Pliny, the elder, died 79, aged 56.

Pliny, the younger, died 116.

Plotinus, the philosopher, died in 370.

Plunket, Oliver, Popish archbishop of Armagh, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681; the first for a conspiracy, carried on with France for an insurrection in Ireland, the latter for a libel against the king.

Plutarch, died 119, aged 69.

Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.

Plymouth, earldom of, created 1682. (name Windsor.)

Pocock, reverend Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1691.

Poland embraced Christianity, 965; kingdom of, began, 999; pacification treaty, 1717; king of, carried off by the confederates, and wounded,

Nov.

- Nov. 3, 1791; divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773. This crown is elective.
- Pole, cardinal, died Nov 18, 1558, aged 58.
- Polemburgh, Dutch painter, born 1586; died 1660.
- Pollénae, cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
- Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.
- Poll-tax first levied by act of parliament, 1380; re-imposed according to the station and riches of the person, 1513.
- Polybins, born at Megalopolis, 205; died 124 before Christ.
- Polycarpus, died 167.
- Pomfret, reverend Mr. died young, 1709.
- Pomfret, earldom of; created 1721. (name Pombr.)
- Pompey, killed in Egypt, 48 before Christ.
- Pondicherry, taken from the French, 1761.
- Ponsonby of Sysonby, barony, created 1739. (name Ponsonby.)
- Pontefract, Yorkshire, chartered by Richard III.
- Pool, Dorsetshire, chartered before the 14th of Edward III.
- Poor, first English statute respecting them, 1496; present laws formed on the 39th and 43d of Elizabeth.
- Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity-college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1558.
- Pope, Alexander, died 1744, aged 55.
- Pope, the first, 704; demanded an annual sum from every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused, 1226; collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226; residence, of, removed to Avignon; where it continued 70 years, 1308; their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363.
- Pope's authority first introduced into England, 1070; abrogated by Parliament, 1534; the word Pope struck out of all books, 1541.
- Popery abolished in Sweden, 1544.
- Porchester castle, Hampshire, said to be built, 380 before Christ.
- Porphyry, died about 304, aged 71.
- Porta, Battista, Italian writer, died 1615.

Porteus,

Porteus, captain, hanged by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736. He was captain of a guard attending the execution of a smuggler, and being insulted by the populace, without the previous formalities of law, he ordered his men to fire, which killed several; for this he was tried and condemned; but being pardoned, the mob broke open the prison, and hanged him.

Portland, dukedom of, created 1716. (name Bentinck.)

Portland Isle castle built by Henry VIII.

Portmore, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Collier.)

Portobello taken from the Spaniards by admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

Portsmouth burnt, 1265; again, by the French, 1377; again, 1760; Dock burnt, July 27, 1770.

Portsmouth, earldom of, created 1743. (name Watlop.)

Portugal, formerly called Lusitania, with the rest of Spain, became subject to the Moors, 713, and continued so till conquered by Alphonso, 1093; who became the first king, 1139; king of, shot at, September 3, 1758.

Post, method of carrying of letters, invented by the university of Paris in the 15th century.

Post horses, established in Germany, 1641.

Post-office, general, established December 27, 1660; took place in Scotland, 1695; penny estab. 1683.

Postel, William, French writer, born 1505, died 1581.

Potatoes first brought from America, by Sir Francis Drake, 1586; introduced into Ireland, 1610; into England, 1650.

Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1747, aged 73.

Pouch, captain, the leader of an insurrection in Northamptonshire, hanged, 1607.

Pouler, earldom of, created 1706. (name Poulet.)

Poussin, Nich. French painter, born 1594, died 1665.

Poussin, Gaspar, Italian painter, born 1613, died 1673.

Powdering the hair took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain, whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous, 1614.

Powers.

Powercourt, Irish viscount, title of, created 1743.
(name Wingfield.)

Powis, earldom of, created 1748. (name Herbert.)

Poyning's law passed at Drogheda, 1495.

Pragmatic sanction first took place, 1740.

Praise-God-Barebones, a parliament so called, from the name of one of the members, met July 4, 1653.

This parliament consisted of 144 members, summoned by Cromwell, who were to sit 15 months, and then to chuse a fresh parliament themselves.

Praxiteles, the statuary, died after 288 before Christ.

Praying towards the East, ordered by the Pope, 532.

Predestination established by Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, 470.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England, established at Wandsworth, Surry, Nov. 20, 1572, by the Puritans.

Presbyterianism set up in Scotland, 1638. See Episcopacy.

Pressing supported by custom, as far back as records can be found; the first commission to press seamen, 29 Edw. III. *Vide Remarkable Occurrences*, 1544.

Preston Guild established, 1172; town chartered, 1684.

Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688; married 1719; died 1766; the young, born March 20, 1720.

Priam, king of Troy, died 1184 before Christ.

Prideaux, Humphry, born 1648, died 1724.

Primogeniture, right of, came in with the feudal law; 1070.

Prince of Wales, title of, first given the king's eldest sons, 1286.

Printing, Chinese mode on tablets, invented 930; with types, by L. Koster, at Harlaem, 1440; first made public by John Guttenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; first brought into England, by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster till 1494, when he died; the first Greek book printed, 1476; Hebrew book ditto, 1478.

Prior, Matthew, died September 18, 1721, aged 56.

Priories, 110, suppressed by order of council, 1414.

Privilege of parliament, respecting debts, relinquished, 1770.

Procaccini, Italian painter, born 1548, died 1626.

Procopius, the Roman historian, flourished 529.

Prodicus flourished 436 before Christ.

Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 before Christ. He being the first person, is said to have stolen it from heaven. Became author of all arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Christ.

Propertius, the Roman poet, died 11 before Christ.

Prophets, French, pretended Dr. Emms would rise out of the grave, 1706.

Protectorate, that of the earl of Pembroke, began Oct. 1216; ended by his death the same year; of the duke of Bedford, began 1422; ended by his death, Sept. 1435; of the duke of Gloucester, began April, 1483; ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483; of Somerset, began 1547; ended by his resignation, 1549; of Oliver Cromwell, began December, 1653; ended by his death, 1658; of Richard Cromwell, began 1658; ended by his resignation, April, 1659.

Protestants, name of, began from the diet of Spire, 1529; bloody execution of at Thorn, 1724.

Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Arthirius, first king of the Hiruli, on the Baltic, 320 before Christ. The Venedi were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Riphæen mountains. Thence the country was called Borussia, or Prussia, which was subdued by the Mercian knights, sent by the emperor, Frederic II. 1215; weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219. The grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king.

Protestantism, first tolerated in Germany, 1624; ditto in Bohemia, 1707.

Prudentius, born 348, died 412.

Prynne, Wm. a barrister, born 1600; sentenced by the star-chamber to stand twice in the pillory, and lose his ears, to pay 5000*l.* and be imprisoned for life, for a libel against plays, and Laud's innovations in religious worship, 1633; pilloried, May, 1634 and June, 1637; his sentence reversed, and he took his seat in the long parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died October 24, 1669.

Ptolemy, flourished 140.

Public houses, a power of licensing them first granted to Sir Giles Montpeyson, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1621.

Puffendorff, died 1694, aged 62.

Pulteney, William, esq. struck out of the list of privy counsellors, July 1, 1731.

Pultney, earl of Bath, died in 1770.

Pulvis fulminans, first known to Roger Bacon, 1290.

Pumps first invented, 1425.

Punic war. The first commenced, 264; the second, 218; the third, 149 before Christ.

Purbachius, the mathematician, flourished 1461.

Purgatory introduced, 511.

Purification of the blessed Virgin, feast of, established, 552.

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.

Purple, the, given to the cardinals by Paul II. 1465.

Pyrrhus, began to reign at Epirus, 295; wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they, 5000; killed, as he was fighting, by a woman's throwing a tile at his head, 272 before Christ.

Pythagoras, died 497 before Christ, aged 80.

Q.

QUADRANTS, (solar) introduced at Rome, 290 before Christ.

Qualification act for members of parliament passed, 1711.

Quebec taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759, when general Wolfe was slain. Queen's

Queen's college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIth's queen, 1548. (19 fellows.)

Queen's college, Oxford, founded by R. Eglesfield, 1340. (16 fellows.)

Queensbury, Scots dukedom of, created 1684. (name Douglas.)

Quevedo, died 1647.

Quick silver, its use in refining silver discovered, 1540.

Quin, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.

Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1635, died 1688.

Quintillian, died about 95.

Quiros, De, his voyage made, 1595.

R.

RAAY, Scots barony, created 1628. (name Mackay.)

Rabelais, Francis, born 1483, died 1553.

Rabit-womah, the affair of, 1726.

Rabutin, count de Buffy, born 1622, died 1693.

Racan, marquis of, French writer, born 1589, died 1670.

Racine, French writer, died 1699, aged 59.

Radcliff, Dr. John, died Nov. 1, 1714.

Radclivian library, Oxford, opened April 13, 1745.

Radnor chartered by queen Elizabeth.

Radnor, earldom of, created 1765. (name Bouverie.)

Raimond Lulle, the enthusiast, appeared 1287.

Rainbow, theory of, given by Dedominis, 1591, who died 1616.

Raine's charity took place, 1758.

Rainwell, John, mayor of London, 1426.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, for a conspiracy to set Arabella Stuart on the throne, was sentenced to die, 1603; but reprieved and after a long confinement in the Tower, was, at his request, sent to the West Indies, with a fleet, in search of a gold mine, that he pretended to know of, but not finding it, and wilfully burning a town belonging to Spain, to satisfy the Spaniards, he was beheaded on his former sentence, Oct. 29, 1618, aged 76.

Ramsey Abbey, in Hunts, built 969; 100 houses burnt, May 21, 1763.

Ramsey, William, the poet, died 1180.

Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.

Randolph, Thomas, born 1605, died 1634.

Ranelagh, Irish viscount, title of, created 1628. (name Jones.)

Ranza castle, Arran Isle, Scotland, built before 1380.

Raphael, born at Urbino, 1483, died 1520.

Rapin, Nicholas, died 1607.

Rapin de Thoyras, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.

Ratcliffe, Mr. beheaded, Dec. 8, 1746, for taking part in the rebellion.

Ratisbon, built 1187 before Christ.

Ravensthorpe, barony of, created 1747. (name Liddel.)

Ray, reverend John, the mathematician, born 1628; died 1706.

Reading abbey, Berks, built 1121.

Rebellion, of the English, against William II. in favour of his brother, Robert, 1088; extinguished 1090.

— of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.

— of the barons, Apr. 1215, compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15, following.

— of ditto, 1262, ended 1267.

— under Wat Tyler, 1381, which took its rise from some tax-gatherers ill-treating the daughter of a blacksmith in Essex, (when collecting the poll-tax) who knocked out the tax-gatherer's brains with his hammer. The action was applauded, the neighbourhood joined in the sedition, and the flame spread in an instant over the whole country. See Tyler.

— in Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy, and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399. See Richard II.

— against Richard 1399, ended with the death of the king. See Richard II.

— of the English and Welch, 1400, ended 1407.

Rebellion

Rebellion of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, June 1, 1450. See Cade.

— in favour of the House of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Hen. VI. and seating Edward IV. of York. on the throne, 1464. See Henry VI ; Edward IV.

— of the English in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachments respecting St. Leonard's hospital, in York, 1469.

— under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year. See Edward IV.

— under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI. See Henry VI.

— of the earl of Richmond against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard. See Richard III ; Henry VII.

— under Lamb. Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III's nephew, 1487, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son : he was pardoned. See Simnel.

— under Flammoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath. See Blackheath.

— of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536 ; ended the same year.

— of ditto, owing to inclosures and oppressions of the gentry, 1549 ; suppressed the same year.

— in favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane. See Grey, lady Jane, and Mary.

— of Sir Thomas Wiat, against the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554.

— of the Roman Catholics against queen Elizabeth, 1559 ; suppressed the same year.

— of the Irish under the earl of Tyrone, 1599 ; suppressed 1601.

— under the earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601. See Elizabeth ; Essex.

— against Charles I. 1639 ; ended with his death, 1649. See Charles I.

Rebellion of the Irish under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Niel, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended 1651.

—under the duke of Monmouth 1685, which ended in his death. See Monmouth.

—of the Scotch under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled 1716.

—of the Scotch under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled 1746.

—of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1775. See Conspiracies.

Recolets, the, established in France, 1584.

Redwald, succeeded Ethelbert, as 7th king of Britain, 616; established Edwin on the throne of Northumberland, 617; died 624; and was succeeded in the monarchy by Edwin.

Reformation, the, begun by Hen. VIIIth's casting off the Pope's supremacy, and introducing the Protestant religion into this country, 1530; completed by Edward VI. 1547.

Regiomontanus, the mathematician, flourished 1476.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1538.

Regnier, Mathurin, French writer, born 1573, died 1613.

Religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII. 1537.

Rembrandt, Dutch painter, born 1606, died 1668.

Reni, Guido, Italian painter, born 1575, died 1642.

Retz, cardinal de, died 1679.

Revolution in Great Britain, took place by the prince of Orange's taking possession of the throne, November 5, 1688.

Rhees, the last king of South-Wales, killed 1094.

Rhode Island, New England, settled 1637, 1644; charter granted 1662; vacated by order, 1684; re-assumed, 1689.

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus sold, which weighed 720,000lb. 652; taken from the Turks, 1308; retaken by them, 1522.

Rhudland castle, Flintshire, rebuilt soon after 1063.

Rice

Rice first noticed in South Carolina, growing naturally, 1702.

Richard I. second son of Henry II. born at Oxford, 1157; invested with the duchy of Guienne and Poictou, in his father's life time; prevailed on by his mother to rebel against his father, 1173; submitted to him, 1183; excommunicated by the pope's legate, for being the chief spring of discord, and interrupting the Crusade, 1189; a new breach with his father, the same year; succeeded him on the throne, Sept. 3, ditto; set out on the Crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 19, 1190; took Messina, the end of the year, married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, she being with him, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the duke of Austria, who confined him, and loaded him with irons, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 300,000l. Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20, following, and crowned again; wounded in the shoulder with an arrow at the castle of Chaluz near Limoges, of which he died, April 6, 1199, and was succeeded by his brother John. See Henry II.

Richard II. son to Edward the Black Prince, born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; made guardian of the kingdom, August 30, 1372; created prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. on the throne, June 21, 1377, crowned July 16 following; married Anne, sister to the empress of Germany, Jan. 14, 1382; dethroned, 1387; resumed the government, 1389; buried his queen, August 3, 1394; affianced to Isabella, daughter of France, then only seven years old, autumn, 1396; on the death of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, seized the Lancastrian estate, 1399; went to Ireland the same year to revenge the death of his cousin, the earl of March, heir to the crown, there slain in opposing a rebellion; in the

mean time, Henry, the duke of Lancaster's son, came over to England in July, and raised an army to recover his estate, and was joined by all the people: on Richard's return, he was taken prisoner by Henry, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 2, 1399; resigned his crown to Henry, Sept. 28, following, and was succeeded by this Henry IV. duke of Lancaster, grandson to Edward III. Richard was murdered, Jan. 1400, in Pomfret-castle, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

Richard III. brother to Edward IV. married Ann Nevil, the widow of Edward, Henry VIth's son, (whom he had murdered) 1471; elected king, on his nephew, Edward Vth's being deposed, June 20, 1483; crowned July 6, following; again at York, Sept. 8; buried his son Edward, April, 1484; poisoned his queen the same year; his dominions invaded by his fifth cousin, Henry, earl of Richmond, who gave him battle at Bosworth, where Richard was slain, August 22, 1485, aged 32; he was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by the victor Henry VII. See Grey; Edward, Henry VIth's son; Henry VII; Gloucester, duke of; Edward V.

Richardson, Samuel, died 1761, aged 57.

Richmond-castle, Yorkshire, built in Will. Ist's reign.

Richmond palace, Surrey, built by Henry VII. (and called Richmond from his title) on the spot where the old palace stood, 1498; park, ditto, enclosed by Charles I.

Richmond, countess of, Henry VIIth's mother, died 1509.

Richmond, dukedom of, created 1675. (name Lenox.)

Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, for heresy, October 16, 1555.

Rigaud, Hyacinth. the painter, died 1744.

Rights, bill of, passed 1628, which secured to the subject the privileges of Magna Charta.

Riot act passed 1 Geo. I. 1714.

Riot

Riot in St. George's Fields, May 10, 1768.

Rippon monastery, in Yorkshire, built 677; town chartered by James I.

River Lee, Herts, act passed to make it navigable; the first for an inland river, 1425.

River, New, brought to London, 1614.

Rivers, earl of, father to Edward IVth's queen, beheaded by the mutineers in Northamptonshire, a few days after the battle of Banbury, 1469.

Rivers, earl of, uncle to Edward V. beheaded at Pontefract, by order of Richard, duke of Gloucester, for taking arms in defence of his nephew the young king, June 13, 1483.

Rizzio, a musician, the favourite and paramour of Mary, queen of Scots, murdered in the queen's presence, by her husband, lord Darnly, and his party, March 9, 1566.

Robin Hood and Little John, great robbers, in 1189; Robin Hood died 1247.

Robert, eldest son of William I. succeeded his father in the duchy of Normandy, 1087; mortgaged his duchy to William II. for 10,000 marks to enable him to go on the Crusade, 1096; in his absence his younger brother, Henry, mounted the English throne, vacant by the death of William II. 1100; invited by the English to take their crown, and came over with an army for that purpose; but when in sight of his brother's forces, he resigned his pretensions to him for a pension of 3000 marks, 1101; taken prisoner by his brother Henry, when he conquered Normandy, 1106; confined in Cardiff-castle, where he died, 1134. See Henry I. William I. and II.

Roch abbey. Yorkshire, founded 1147.

Rochevoucauld, cardinal, died 1645.

Rochevoucauld, duke of, died 1680, aged 68.

Rocheſter walled in, and the priory and church began building about 600; first bishop was Juſtus, 604; caſtle built by William the Conqueror about 1070;

bridge built 1392; cathedral rebuilt, 1080; city burnt 1137.

Rocheſter, Wilmot, earl of, died July 26, 1680, aged 32.

Rochford, earldom of, created 1695. (name Zuleiſtein de Naſſau.)

Rockingham, marquiſate of, created 1746. (name Watſon Wentworth.)

Roden, Irifh earldom of, created 1771. (name Jocelyn.)

Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.

Rollo, firſt duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France, 876.

Rollo, Scots barony, created 1650. (name Rollo.)

Roman emperor, the firſt was Auguſtus, 27 before Xt.

Roman highways made in Britain, 415.

Romano, Julio, painter, died 1546, aged 54.

Romans, the, quitted Britain for good, 426. See Julius Cæſar.

Romanelli, Italian painter, born 1612; died 1662.

Rome, founded April 20, 753 before Chriſt, in the year of the world, 3351, in the fourth year of the ſixth Olympiad. Romulus was the firſt king.

Walled, and the common ſewers made in it, 602; burnt by the Gauls, 388; the capitol and the temple of Janus built, 207; its capitol burnt, 83 before Chriſt; Pompey's theatre burnt, 250.

Romney, barony of, created 1716. (name Marſham.)

Romulus. See Rome.

Ronſard, Peter, French poet, died 1585, aged 60.

Rooke, admiral, George, died 1708, aged 47.

Rofa, Salvat. Italian painter, born 1615, died 1673.

Rofamond, miſtreſs to Henry II. 1172; ſhut up at Woodſtock, 1189; died ſoon after.

Rofcius flouriſhed 50 before Chriſt.

Rofcommon, earl of, died 1684.

Rofeberry, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Primroſe.)

Roffo, Italian painter, born 1496, died 1541.

Rotenhamer, Dutch painter, born 1564, died 1604.

Rochet,

- Rothes, Scots earldom of, created 1457. (name Pepys.)
 Rothelay castle, Bute Isle, Scotland, built before 1263.
 Rotrou, French writer, born 1609, died 1650.
 Rouen, city of, taken, when the king of Navarre was slain, 1562.
 Rougemont castle, Exon, said to be built by Julius Cæsar.
 Rowe, Nicholas, died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
 Rowe, Elizabeth, died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
 Rowley, William, cotemporary with Shakespeare.
 Roxana, and her son Alexander, killed by Cassander, 311 before Christ.
 Roxburgh, Scots dukedom of, created 1707. (name Ker.)
 Rubens, Sir Paul, born 1577, died 1640.
 Rumsey abbey, Hants, built 972.
 Rump parliament, met 1659; so called from an allusion to the Rump of a fowl, it consisting only of a few of the old parliament.
 Rupert, prince, died Nov. 29, 1682, aged 62.
 Russel, lord, son of the earl of Bedford, beheaded in Lincoln's-inn Fields, for being concerned in the Rye-house plot, which see, July 21, 1683.
 Russia not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; conquered by the Crimean Tartars, 1240; and governed by lords tributary to them, till 1300; the non-payment of the tribute occasioned wars, which ended in their independency. The first Czar, 1553; established as an empire, 1721.
 Russia company established in England, 1555.
 Ruthven, Scots barony, created 1651. (name Ruthven.)
 Rutland, dukedom of, created 1703. (name Manners.)
 Ruysch, Fred. the anatomist, born at the Hague, 1638; died 1731.
 Ruyter, admiral, died in 1676, aged 69.
 Rye, burnt by the French, 1377.
 Rye-house plot (a plot to assassinate Charles II. at a place called Rye-house, in his way to Newmarket,)

prevented by the king's house at Newmarket, accidentally taking fire, which hastened him away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22; discovered June 12, 1683. See Russell.

Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1678.

Rysbrack, the sculptor, died in 1762.

8.

SABBATICAL year, the first, 1444 before Christ.
Sabines, the rape of the, by the Romans, 750 before Christ.

Sacchi, And. Italian painter, born 1601, died 1661.

Sacheverel, reverend Dr. silenced for three years, March 23, 1710, for inveighing against administration in a sermon at St. Paul's.

Sackville, lord George, tried August 15, 1760.

Sacred, first added to the king's title, 1603.

Saddles in use, 340. See Side-Saddles.

Sadler, John, born 1615, died 1674.

Saffron-Walden, first chartered by Edward VI.

Saffron plant brought to England in Edward III's reign.

Sail cloth first manufactured here, 1599.

St. Agatha monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, founded 1151.

St. Alban's chartered by Edward VI.

St. Alban's, dukedom of, created 1683. (name Beauclerk.)

St. Andrews university, founded 1412; St. Leonard's college, founded 1524; New college, 1536.

St. Asaph, bishopric, founded about 560.

St. Christopher's, settled by the French and English, 1626.

St. George of Hatley, Irish barony, created 1763. (name St. George.)

St. Germans, Cornwall, incorporated by 5th of Eliz.

St. Helena first taken possession of, by the English, 1600; taken by the Dutch, 1673; retaken by the English the same year.

St.

St. Ives, Cornwall, incorporated 1641.

St. James's, formerly an hospital, made a palace by Henry VIII.

St. John of Bletsoe, barony of, created 1558. (name St. John.)

St. Louis, order of, in France, instituted 1693.

St. Michael, order of, instituted by Lewis XI. 1469.

Salic law, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond of France, 424.

Salisbury, Richard Neville, earl of, wounded, and taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, and beheaded at Pontefract, 1461.

Salisbury, countess of, niece to Richard III. the last of the Plantagenets, beheaded, for taking part with cardinal Pole, against the reformation, May 27, 1540.

Salisbury, earldom of, created 1605. (name Cecil.)

Salisbury bishopric formed by uniting Sherborne and Wilton, 1071; cathedral finished, 1258; town chartered by Henry III; hospital for clergymen's widows, founded 1683.

Salisbury, Burnet, bishop of, died 1714.

Salisbury, Sally, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.

Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.

• **Sallustius, died in 34 before Christ.**

Salt duties formed, June 15, 1702.

Salt mines, Staffordshire, discovered 1670.

Saltash, Cornwall, incorporated by 35th Charles II.

Salton, Scots viscount, title of, created 1445. (name Frazer.)

Saltwood castle, Kent, first built by the Romans.

Samnite war, ended 272 before Christ, having continued 71 years.

Sampson, pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 before Christ, having been the avenger of Israel 20 years.

Samuel, born 1139, died 1061 before Christ.

Sandown-castle, near Deal, erected by Henry VIII. Sand-

**Sandwich, earldom of, created 1660. (name Moun-
tagu.)**

Sandwich seaport destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Sandys, Sir Edwin, born about 1561; died 1629.

Sandys, of Ombersley, barony of, created 1743. (name Sandys.)

Sanquir, lord, hanged for murder, 1612.

Santeuil, John Bapt. French writer, born 1630, died 1697.

Sanzio Raphael, painter, born at Urbino, 1483, died 1520.

Sappho. She lived 603 before Christ.

Sarah, Abraham's wife, died 1859 before Christ, aged 127.

Saracens conquered Spain, 713; 70,000 slain in battle by Ramirus king of Spain, 844; empire of, finished by Bagdad's being taken by the Tartars, 1258.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king. The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his son, 1730, and died in prison, 1732.

Sardis, city of, burnt by the Athenians, 504 before Christ.

Sark island, conquered by the English in queen Elizabeth's reign.

Sarpi, father Paul, born 1552; died 1623.

Sarrafin, John, French writer, died 1654.

Sarto, And. Del, Italian painter, born 1478; died 1520.

Saturn, temple of, founded, and the festivals called Saturnalia, instituted at Rome, Dec. 407 before Christ.

Saturn, four of its satellites discovered by Simon Mayer, 1609; ring discovered by Huygens 1634; the fifth Satellite discovered by Huygens 1655.

Saul, first king of Israel, began to reign 1095; killed himself 1055 before Christ.

Sau-

Saumaïse, Claude de, French writer, born 1588 ; died 1653.

Saunderson, the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.

Savage, Richard, born 1698 ; condemned for murder, 1727 ; pardoned, 1728 ; died about 1740.

vile, Sir Henry, born 1549 ; died 1622.

voy erected into a dukedom, 1188.

Sawmills first erected near London 1633, but afterwards demolished.

Saxe, Count, died 1750, aged 54.

Saxo Grammaticus wrote the Danish history, 1170.

Saxons (the) arrived in England, 449, having been invited over by the Britons ; for they applied to Rome for aid against the Scots, and were refused.

Say and Sele, viscount, title of, created 1624. (name Fiennes.)

Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand, before Persenna, for having accidentally killed his secretary, when he designed to have slain *him* ; 508 before Christ.

Scales, lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, died 1558, aged 75.

Scaliger, Joseph, French writer, died 1609, aged 69.

Scanderberg, died 1467, aged 63.

Scarborough, earldom of, created 1690. (name Lumley.)

Scarlet, art of dying, invented, 1000 ; colour said to be first found by Drabel, about 1624.

Scarron, Paul, French writer, born, 1610 ; died 1660.

Scarsdale, barony, created, 1761. (name Curzon.)

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Schidoni, Italian painter, born 1580, died 1616.

Schomberg, duke of, a Dutch general, came over with William III. landed in Ireland with an army, Aug. 13, 1689 ; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scipio, Africanus, died 186 before Christ.

Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.

Scotch money, the same as in England, till 1354.

Scot.

Scotland, history of, began 320 before Christ; received the Christian faith about 203; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by 12 candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1285; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster-abbey, 1296. See Union, Mary q. of Scots, James I. &c.

Scott, Rev. John, born 1638; died 1695.

Scotus John, died 883.

Scribes and Pharisees, sect of, commenced 31 before Christ.

Scuderi, Geo. French writer, born 1603; died 1667.

Scudery, Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.

Sculpture supposed to be invented about 1900 before Christ.

Sea-fight, with the French, when 200 of their ships were taken, laden with wine, 1297.

— on the coast of Britain, between the English, under Sir Thomas Knevet, and the French under Primauguet, when both the admirals ships were burnt, 1512.

— between the English, under Sir Edward Howard, and the French under Prejeant, when the former were beaten, and Howard slain, April 25, 1513.

— off Calais, between the English and the Spanish Armada, 1588.

— in Dover road, between the English, under Blake, and the Dutch, under Tromp, June 29, 1652.

— near Portland, with the Dutch, under the same admirals, when the Dutch were beaten, Feb. 18, 1653.

— again, near the coast of Flanders, when the Dutch were beaten, June 2, 1653.

— again, to the loss of the Dutch, when Tromp was killed, July 9, 1653.

— off Cadiz, between the English, under Blake, and the Spaniards, when 2 galleons were taken, worth two million pieces of eight, Sept. 1656.

Sea.

Sea-fight, when 130 sail of Dutch merchantmen were taken by the duke of York, before war was declared, Nov. 1664.

— between the English, under the duke of York, and the Dutch, under Obdam, when the English conquered, and the Dutch lost 19 ships, the English only one, June 3, 1665.

— between the English, under the duke of Albemarle, and the Dutch and French joined, which lasted four days, June 1, 1666.

— at the mouth of the Thames, between the English, under prince Rupert, and the Dutch under Ruyter, 80 sail each, when the former were victorious, and 3 Dutch admirals were killed, July 25, 1666.

— Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, almost as far as Chatham, and destroyed great part of the English fleet, June 11, 1667.

— near Martinico, with the French, when their ships were burnt, June 25, 1667.

— twelve Algerine pirates destroyed by Sir Edward Spragg, 1678.

— at Solebay, between the English and French joined, under the duke of York, and Marshal D'Estrées, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, when the Dutch retired, May 28, 1672.

— again, on the coast of Holland, between the combined fleets, under prince Rupert and D'Estrées, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, May 28, 1673.

— again, under the same commanders, June 4, 1673.

— at the mouth of the Texel, under the same commanders, Aug. 11, 1673.

— English and Dutch, under lord Torrington, beat by the French, off Beachy head, June 30, 1690.

— French beat, off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692.

— Spaniards and French beat by the Dutch and English, under Sir George Rook, near Vigo, Aug. 15, 1702.

Sea-

- Sea-fight off Carthage, between the French and English, under admiral Benbow, Aug. 19, 1722.
- Spanish fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, off Cape Passaro in the Mediterranean, Aug. 11, 1718.
- off Toulon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English, under admiral Matthews, Feb. 9, 1744.
- the Alcide and Lys, French ships, taken by Capt. Howe, off Newfoundland, June, 1755.
- De la Clue, French admiral, defeated by Boscowen, off Ceuta, 1759.
- off Belleisle, between the English, under Hawke, and the French, under Conflans, where the latter were beaten, Nov. 1759.
- Seaforth, Irish earldom of, created 1771. (name Mackenzie.)
- Seal, Great, of England, first used, 1050.
- Sealing writings first introduced, 1085.
- Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize-poems at Cambridge, born about 1684; died 1750.
- Secretary of states office began, 1530.
- Sedan-chairs introduced by the duke of Buckingham, about 1581.
- Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1639; died about 1720.
- Sefton, Irish earldom of, created 1771. (name Molyneux.)
- Sejanus, died 31.
- Selden, John, born 1584; died 1654.
- Selkirk, Scots earldom of, created, 1646. (name Douglas.)
- Semiramis, queen of Assyria, died 1965 before Christ.
- Semper eadem* ordered by the queen to be used as her motto, Dec. 14, 1702.
- Semple, Scots viscount, title of, created 1488. (name Semple.)
- Seneca born at Corduba, in 1; died 64.
- Senegal taken by the English, from the French, May 1, 1758.

Sennacherib, 185,000 of the army of, slain by an angel in one night, 710 before Christ.

Sermons penned in a canting stile, about 1662.

Serres, John de, French writer, died 1598.

Servetus, born at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553.

Sesostris began to reign in Egypt, 1485; died 1416 before Christ.

Settle, Elkanah, born, 1648; died 1724.

Settlement, Irish act of, passed, 1662; repealed 1689.

Severn, the, turned from its channel, by a great piece of land moving from its place, and crossing the current, near Bildewas bridge, Shropshire, May 27, 1773.

Severus, died 211, aged 56.

Sevigne, Marchioness de, born 1626; died 1696.

Sewin's Land, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1622.

Seymour, lord, who married Catherine Parr, Henry VIIIth's widow, and brother to the protector, beheaded on Tower-hill, for caballing against his brother, March 20, 1549.

Shada, died 1649.

Shadwell, Thomas, born, 1640; died Nov. 20, 1692.

Shaftesbury, Ant. Ashley, earl of, born 1621; died 1683.

Shaftesbury, Cooper, earl of, died 1713.

Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, built by Alfred, 879; incorporated by Elizabeth.

Shaftesbury, earldom of, created 1672. (name Cooper.)

Shakespeare, William, born April 23, 1564; died April 23, 1616.

Shannon, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (name Boyle.)

Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, born 1618; shot in his coach, by the presbyterians, July 9, 1679.

Sharp, archbishop of York, died 1714.

Shelburne, Irish earldom of, created 1753. (name Petty.)

Shem, son of Noah, died 1846 bef. Christ, aged 600.

Sheperry, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.

Shepheard, John, executed at Tyburn, 1725.

Shep-

Shepherd, James, a coachmaker's apprentice, hanged for plotting to take away the life of George I. Mar. 1717.

Sherard of Letrim, Irish barony, created 1727. (name Sherard.)

Sherborne, Dorsetshire, made a bishop's see, from Winchester, by Ina, 705; united to Wilton, 1071; both translated to Old Sarum soon after, thence to Salisbury, 1218; church rebuilt between 1459 and 1504.

Sherburne, Sir Edward, born 1618; killed in a mutiny at Oxford, June 12, 1646.

Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685; died 1738.

Sherlock, William, dean of St. Paul's, born 1641; died 1707.

Sherlock, bishop of London, died 1762.

Shillings first coined in England, 1505.

Ship, the first seen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 before Christ; ships had no port-holes before 1545, the guns being on the upper-decks only; the first in the English navy was *Great Harry*, built by Hen. VII. in 1509, and cost 14,000*l*.

Ship-money, a tax to equip a fleet, first levied 1007; demanded by Charles I. 1632, which gave rise to all his troubles.

Shore, Jane, mistress to Edward IV. did penance at St. Paul's for adultery, 1483.

Shovel, Sir Cloudsley, lost on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 1707, aged, 65.

Shrewsbury monastery founded, 1033.

Shrewsbury, earldom of, created 1442. (name Talbot.)

Sicily, first peopled from Italy, 1292 before Christ.

Side-saddles first used in England, 1388. See *Saddles*.

Sidney, Sir Philip, born 1554; killed in battle, Sept. 22, 1586.

Sidney, Algernon, beheaded for being concerned in the Rye-house plot, Dec. 17, 1683.

Sidonius Apollinaris, born 430.

Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.

Sigif-

Sigismund, emperor of Germany, visited England 1416; died 1438, aged 69.

Silk first brought from India, 274; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe from India, by some monks, 551; first worn in dress, 1455; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534; broad silk manufactured from raw silk in England, 1620.

Silkworm's eggs first brought into Europe, 527.

Silver first coined in Rome, 269 before Christ.

Silver-handled knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury, 1298.

Simmel, Lambert, a baker's son, was made to personate the earl of Warwick, Richard III's nephew; he went over to Ireland, and there so imposed on the people, that he was crowned king, under the title of Edward VI. 1486; but the king ordering Warwick, who was then a prisoner in the Tower, to be publicly shewn, the imposture was discovered; but not till Simmel had invaded England with an armed force, which he did, and gave the king battle, at Stoke, 1487, where Simmel was taken prisoner; he was too contemptible to excite Henry's resentment, he therefore pardoned him and made him one of his scullions.

Simon Magnus came to Rome, 41.

Simonides, the poet, flourished 503 before Christ.

Simpson, Robert, died, 1765.

Simpson, Thomas, died 1761.

Singing established in churches, 67.

Sion college founded by Dr. Thomas White, 1623; incorporated 1664.

Sirani, Elizabeth, Italian paintress, born 1638; died 1664.

Sirmond, James, French writer, born 1559; died 1651.

Sir-names, the use of, introduced by the Normans, to distinguish families; first used among the nobility, 1200.

Sisyphus, first king of Corinth, 1504 before Christ.

Sixtus, Quintus, pope, 1585.

Stelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1529.

Slave-trade, epoch of, with the Portuguese, 1443 ; with the English, 1562. See African Company.

Slingelanet, Peter, Dutch painter, born 1640 ; died 1691.

Slingsby, Sir Henry, governor of Hull, with Dr. Hu-
et, beheaded on Tower-hill, for conspiring against
Oliver Cromwell, June 8, 1658.

Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660 ; died Jan. 11, 1752.

Smerwick-haven, Ireland, fortified, 1578.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born, 1638 ; died 1710.

Smith, Robert, died 1769.

Smollet, Dr. died abroad, Se pt. , 1771.

Smyrna, built by the people of Cumæ, 1050 before
Christ ; destroyed by an earthquake, 1040 ; again
1688.

Snape, Rev. Dr. born 1672.

Snow for eleven days, 1672.

Sobieski, John, died 1696.

Society, Royal, instituted, Dec. 30, 1660, incorpo-
rated, 1663 ; for Reformation of Manners, form-
ed, 1698 ; Promotion of Christian knowledge, esta-
blished, 1699 ; Propagation of the Gospel, incorpo-
rated, 1701 ; Seamen's widows, incorporated, Oct.
13, 1732 ; Irish working schools, incorporated, Oct.
1733 ; for the benefit of Clergymen's widows, in
Ireland, established, 1749 ; Dublin Society incor-
porated, 1750 ; Antiquarian, England ditto, Nov.
2, 1751 ; Arts and Sciences, instituted, 1753 ;
Marine established, 1756 ; of artists, incorporated,
Feb. 26, 1764 ; American Philosophical, insti-
tuted, Jan. 2, 1769 ; Royal Academy, London,
established, Dec. 10, 1768.

Socrates, the philosopher, died 400 before Christ,
aged 70.

Sodom, burnt, 1897 before Christ ; Lot aged 64.

Sodor and Man, bishopric, founded, 447. See Man.

Solar year, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and
49 minutes, by Dionysius of Alexandria, 285 ; in-
troduced by Julius Cæsar, 45 before Christ.

So-

- Solimeni, Italian painter, born 1657 ; died 1747. 3
- Solomon, born 1033 ; succeeded his father David, on the throne, 1015 ; laid the foundation of his temple, May 21, 1012 ; finished it, 1005 ; dedicated it, Friday, Oct. 30, 1000 ; finished his palace, 991 ; wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981 ; died 975 before Christ.
- Solomon's islands discovered by Alvarez de Mendoca, 1527.
- Solon, and the seven wise men, flourished 620 ; Solon died, 558 before Christ.
- Solway mofs, Cumberland, began to flow Nov. 15, 1771.
- Somerfet, dukedom of, created 1546. (name Seymour.)
- Somerfet-house built by the duke of Somerfet, 1549.
- Somerfet, Henry Beaufort, duke of, beheaded at Hexham, May 15, 1464, joining Henry Vith's queen against Edward IV.
- Somerfet, Edward, duke of, maternal uncle to Edward VI. chosen protector, 1547 ; deprived for taking the whole administration of affairs into his own hands, and sent to the Tower, 1549 ; pardoned, 1550 ; committed again, 1551, for a plot against the life of the duke of Northumberland, who succeeded him in the protectorate ; beheaded Jan. 22, 1552.
- Somerville, Scots barony of, created 1436. (name Southwell.)
- Somner, William, the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669.
- Sondes, barony of, created 1760. (name Watson.)
- Sophocles, died 406 before Christ, aged 90.
- Sorbiere, Sam. French writer, born 1650, died 1670.
- Sorbonne, the society of the, founded 1256.
- South, rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
- South-sea company began, 1710 ; act passed, May 6, 1716 ; its bubble, 1720.
- Southampton old town, destroyed 1338 ; Watergate built soon after ; east gate and walls built, 1338 ; west gate, ditto 1532.
- Southern, Thomas, born 1660 ; died May 26, 1746.
- South-

Southwark monastery, St. Saviour's, built 1098.

Southwell minster, Neots, founded 630.

Southwell, of Castle Manners, Irish barony, created 1717. (name Southwell.)

Spain. The several provinces now subject to the crown, were independent kingdoms; the country was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; kingdom of, founded by the union of the crowns of Castile and Arragon, 1504, when Ferdinand assumed the title of Catholic majesty; *Fuero Juzgo* code of laws enacted by Chindasvindus, 612; that called *Les usages*, formed by the count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Castilla*, by Alphonso IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonso X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alphonso XI. 1347; *Recopilacion*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665; *Novissima ditto*, by Philip V. 1723; king of, resigned his crown to his son, Dec. 1774.

Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva, 1629; died 1710.

Spanheim, Fred. born at ditto, 1632; died 1701.

Speaker of the House of Commons, the first was Sir Thomas Hungerford, in Edward III's reign.

Spectacles invented, by Spina, 1209.

Speed, John, the historian, died July, 1629, aged 76.

Spelman, Sir Henry, died 1641, aged 80.

Spencer, earldom of, created 1765. (name Spencer.)

Spenser, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.

Spensers. Father, son and grandson, noblemen.—

The father hanged at Bristol by the rebellious barons, aged 90, Oct. 1326; the son, favourite to Edward II. hanged at Hereford, by the same party, Nov. 24, following; the grandson beheaded at Bristol, for conspiring against Henry IV. 1400.

Sphere, the, invented by Archimedes.

Spinckes, rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.

Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, by Jurgen, 1530.

Spinoza, died at the Hague, 1677, aged about 44.

Spon-

- Sponsors first instituted, 130.
- Sports allowed on Sunday evenings, 1617; Charles I. published a book on this occasion, 1633; which was burnt by the hangman, 1643.
- Spotswood, archbishop of St. Andrews, born 1565, died 1639.
- Stadtholdership made hereditary in the Orange family, 1747.
- Stafford, Sir Humph. for rebelling against Henry VII. beheaded at Tyburn, 1486.
- Stafford, lord, beheaded through the perjury of Oates, &c. May 12, 1642.
- Stafford castle, built by William the Conqueror.
- Stair, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Dalrymple.)
- Stamford, earldom of, created 1628. (name Grey.)
- Stamford, Lincolnshire, once a city and university, chartered by Edward IV.
- Stamp duties instituted, June 28, 1624; encreased 1756.
- Stanhope, earldom of, created 1718. (name Stanhope.)
- Stanislaus, the abdicated king of Poland, burnt by accident, 1766, aged 89.
- Stanley, lord chamberlain, and others, beheaded Feb. 15, 1495; as abettors of Warbeck's imposture. See Warbeck.
- Staple's-inn, London, established 1415.
- Stapleton, bishop of Exon, murdered in London, by an insurrection of the people, for siding with the court, 1326.
- Star-castle, Scilly, built 1593.
- Star-chamber, court of, (when causes were tried by the privy council) instituted 1487; abolished 1641.
- Statius, born about 41, died 96.
- Stationers company, their first charter, 1556; second, 1558.
- Statuary. Dædalus was the first among the Greeks, about 1200 before Christ; the art perfected by Phydias.

- Statutes, the, first printed, 1483.
- Stawel, barony of, created 1690. (name Legge.)
- Sicele, Sir Richard, expelled the House of Commons, 1713; died Sept. 1, 1729, aged about 53.
- Stella, the French painter, born 1596, died 1657.
- Stephen, the first martyr, died Dec. 26, 33.
- Stephen, king, third son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, succeeded his uncle Henry I. and crowned Dec. 1135; summoned by his brother, the bishop of Winton, to appear before a synod at Westminster, August, 1139; defeated, and taken prisoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's brother, 1141, and put in irons, at Bristol prison, but released on an exchange for Gloucester, who was taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Faversham, and succeeded by his second cousin, Henry II. duke of Normandy, son of Maude, by the earl of Anjou. See Matilda, Maude.
- Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine, 1750.
- Sterne, rev. Laurence, died March 1768, aged 50.
- Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1549.
- Stews, public, suppressed the end of Henry VIIIth's reign.
- Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, died 1699.
- Stilpo, the philosopher, died after 294 before Christ.
- Stirling, William, earl of, died Feb. 1641.
- Stirling, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Alexander.)
- Stockholm, city of, began to be built, 1253. See Sweden.
- Stocking-frame invented by the reverend Mr. Lee, about 1589.
- Stockings, silk, first worn by the French king, 1543; first worn in England, by queen Elizabeth, 1561; the fashion of rolling them over the knees left off in France, 1716.
- Stonehenge, supposed to be built by Amb. Aurelius, 461.

Storm of wind, 1662; terrible, Nov. 26, 1703, when admiral Beaumont, four ships and more than 1100 men, were lost on the Goodwin Sands; one, 1716; ditto, Nov. 1, 1740; an uncommonly dreadful one at Malta, that killed and wounded near 200 persons, Oct. 29, 1757; very dreadful in the Caribee islands, August 31, 1772. *Vide Hurricane.*

Stormont, Scots viscount, title of, created 1621. (name Murray.)

Stourton, barony of, created 1448. (name Stourton.)

Stow, John, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.

Strabane, Irish viscount, title of, created 1701. (name Hamilton.)

Strabo, flourished in 25.

Strafford, earl of, fell a sacrifice to unpopularity, and was beheaded, May 12, 1641, aged 48.

Strange, barony of, created 1299. (name Murray.)

Strangford, Irish viscount, title of, created 1628. (name Smythe.)

Stratford upon Avon, incorporated by Edward VI; burnt August 1, 1614; monastery built in 1700; Jubilee, Sept. 6, 1769.

Strathmore, Scots earldom of, created 1606. (name Lyon.)

Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.

Struensee and Brandt, counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 18, 1772; for intriguing with their queen.

Strype, John, born 1643, died Dec. 1737.

Stukely, Dr. died 1765.

Style, altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 before Christ; again, at Rome, by taking 12 days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off 10 days, Dec. 15, 1582; again, at London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, September 2, 1752.

Succession, the, settled on the house of Hanover, June 12, 1700.

- Suckling, Sir John, born 1613; died 1642.
- Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.
- Suetonius, Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the isle of Anglesea, the Mona of the Romans, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, who headed the Britains, burnt London, then a flourishing Roman colony, and slew 70,000 Britons the same year. See Boadicea.
- Suetonius, the historian, flourished in 110; died after 117.
- Sueur, Eust. le, the French painter, died 1655.
- Suffolk, earldom of, created 1603. (name Howard.)
- Suffolk, William de la Pole, duke of, whose son was the first husband of Henry VIIth's mother, murdered in his passage to France, for being an enemy to his country, May 2, 1450.
- Suffolk, Edm. de la Pole, nephew to Richard III. beheaded 1513, for conspiring against Henry VII.
- Suffolk, duke of, father to lady Jane Grey, beheaded for attempting to set his daughter on the throne, Feb. 17, 1554.
- Sugar was first discovered in the East-Indies; no mention of it till 625; first refined in England, 1659.
- Suidas lived in 1087. The French say about 883.
- Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.
- Summatra and Malacca discovered by the Portuguese, 1509.
- Sun, stood still at the command of Joshua, 1454 before Christ; spots of, first discovered by Christopher Scheiner, 1611; total eclipse of, April 22, 1715.
- Sun-dials invented, 558; the first erected at Rome, when time was divided first into hours, 293 before Christ.
- Sun-fire-office first projected, 1707.
- Sunderland, Robert, earl of, died Sept. 28, 1702.
- Sundridge, barony of, created 1766. (name Campbell.)

Superior courts established in France, Feb. 22, 1771.
 Superstition triumphant, through the whole Christian world, about 1000.

Surat, India, built 1660; taken 1759.

Surplice, first worn by Pagan priests; brought into the church of Rome by pope Adrian, 796.

Surry, earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1547.

Suffex, earldom of, created 1717. (name Yelverton.)

Sutherland, Scots earldom of, created 1457. (name Sutherland.)

Sutton-Colfield, Warwicksh. chartered by Hen. VIII.

Sutton, Thomas, founder of the charter-house, born 1532; died 1611.

Survey of England, made by order of Alfred; again by William the Conqueror, 1080.

Suze, madame de la, died 1673.

Swanevelt, the painter, born about 1620.

Swansea-castle, Glamorganshire, built about 1113.

Sweating-sickness, a native of Great-Britain. It first began, 1485, in Henry VIIth's army, when he landed at Milford Haven. It raged in London from September 21 to the end of October. Happened again, 1506; again, so that in some towns half the people died, in others, a third, 1517, it carried off the patient in three hours; again, 1528, when people died in six hours; again, 1529; again, 1551.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia; kingdom of began, 481; united to the crown of Denmark till 1525, and till which time the crown was elective; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; Christina, queen of, born 1626, began her reign, 1632, resigned the crown, 1654, died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; king of, made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; revolution in the government of, 1772.

Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England, and

- drove Ethelred II. out, 1013; he was proclaimed king of England, but died Feb. 2, 1014, at Gainborough, and was buried at York.
- Swift, dean, died, Oct. 1745; aged 78.
- Swiss cantons, beginning of, 1307.
- Swiss soldiers, first in the pay of France, 1480.
- Swithin, bishop of Winchester, died 854.
- Swords consecrated by Pope Sergius V. 1009.
- Sydenham, Dr. Tho. died Dec. 29, 1689, aged 65.
- Sydney college, Cambridge, founded by F. Sydney, countess of Suffex, 1598. (13 fellows.)
- Sydney of Leix, Irish barony, created 1768. (name Cosby.)
- Sylvester, Joshua, died 1618, aged 55.
- Sylvius, Æneas, died 1464.
- Symachus flourished, 201.
- Sympathetic powder, for stopping the blood, discovered by Sir K. Digby. *Vide* Digby.
- Synge, archbishop of Tuam, born 1659; died July 4, 1741.
- Syligambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, starved herself, 320 before Christ.

T.

- T**AASSE of Corren, Irish viscount, title of, created 1628. (name Taafe.)
- Tabernacle of the Lord's supper, at Shiloh, 1443 before Christ.
- Tacitus lived in 97.
- Tainistry and Gavelkind, Ireland, abolished 1604.
- By the custom of gavelkind, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not; and after partition made, if any of the family died, his portion was not shared out among his sons, but the chieftain, or tainist, made a new partition at his discretion, of the lands of the deceased among the surviving brothers.

Talbot,

- Talbot, lord chancellor, died 1737, aged 50.
 Talbot, earldom of, created 1761. (name Talbot.)
 Talmud, the, made, 117 before Christ.
 Tamerlane, conqueror of Asia, born at Keck, 1336;
 died 1405.
 Tamorisk-plant brought first here from Germany by
 archbishop Grindal, 1560.
 Tamworth, Warwickshire, chartered by queen Eli-
 zabeth.
 Tangiers given by Portugal to Charles II. as a dowry
 with the Infanta, 1662; destroyed by order of
 Charles II. the expence being too great to keep it
 up, October, 1683. See Bombay.
 Tankerville, earldom of, created 1714. (name Ben-
 net.)
 Tarquin died, 493 before Christ, aged 90.
 Tar-water, first recommended by bishop Berkly, 1744.
 Tasman's voyage performed 1642.
 Tasso, Torquatus, died 1595, aged 51.
 Tasso, Orland. the musician, died 1594.
 Tate, Nahum, died 1716.
 Taunton, Somersetshire, charter given by Charles I.
 taken away and re-chartered by Charles II.
 Tavistock monastery, built 961.
 Taylor, bishop of Downe, died August 13, 1667.
 Taylbr, John, the water poet, died 1654, aged 74.
 Tea, first brought into Europe by the Dutch East-
 India company, early in the last century; a quan-
 tity of it brought from Holland, by lord Arlington
 and lord Offory, 1666. It from this time became
 universal, and sold for 6os. per lb; Americans re-
 fused to receive it, with a duty on it, 1773.
 Tedworth, drummer of, transported 1661.
 Telescope invented by Zach. Jansen, a spectacle-ma-
 ker, at Middleburgh, 1590; first reflecting one
 made on Newton's principles, 1692.
 Temeswaer, taken by the Imperialists, 1716.
 Temple, earldom of, created 1747. (name Temple.)
 Temple, London, founded by the Knights Templars,
 I 4 1185;

- 1185; church founded, 1185; present one built, 1240; Hall, middle Temple, rebuilt 1572.
- Temple, Sir William, died Jan. 1699, aged 69.
- Teniers, David, the Dutch painter, born 1610; died 1694.
- Teuterdan, Kent, chartered by queen Elizabeth.
- Terence, died 159, aged 64; his comedies first acted, 154 before Christ.
- Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 before Christ.
- Tertullian, died 196, aged 85.
- Test act passed against the Papists, (which obliges all persons that hold office under government to take the sacrament, according to the church of England) and resented by the duke of York, 1673.
- Teucer, first king of Troy, 1502 before Christ.
- Teutones and Ambrones, 200,000 of them killed, and 80,000 taken prisoners by Marius, near Aix, 100 before Christ.
- Teutonic knights, began in Germany, 1194.
- Tewkesbury monastery, built 715.
- Teynham, barony of, created 1616. (name Roper.)
- Thales the philosopher, born 640; died 552 before Christ.
- Thames, rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1736; conservation of, given to the mayors of London, 1489; its channel was so shallow in the summer, that a man might ride over it near London bridge, 1592; ebbd and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682.
- Thamyris, the poet, flourished 1104 before Christ.
- Thanet, earldom of, created 1628. (name Tuston.)
- Thavies Inn, London, established 1549.
- Theatins, the, founded 1594; established at Paris, 1644.
- Theban war, 1225 before Christ.
- Thebes, founded 1571; citadel built by Cadmus, 1493; destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar

- Pindar the poet's house standing, 335; rebuilt by Cassander, 315 before Christ.
- Theft first made capital under Edmund the Saxon; confirmed by Henry I.
- Themistocles, the Athenian general, died 449 before Christ, aged 65.
- Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George I's reign.
- Theobalds, king James's palace, what remained of it, pulled down, 1765.
- Theocritus, flourished 285 before Christ.
- Theodosius the Great, made his entry into Constantinople, 380; died 395, aged 60.
- Theodotion, flourished 175.
- Theophrastus, born at Lesbos, 322; died about 288 before Christ.
- Thermometers invented by Corn. Drebbel, a Hollander, 1620.
- Theseus, who slew the Minotaur, flourished 1134 before Christ.
- Thespis, the poet, flourished about 536 before Christ.
- Thetford monastery, founded 1070; town incorporated by queen Elizabeth.
- Thistle, order of the, founded 812; ribband exchanged from blue to green, 1703.
- Thomas, Elizabeth, died Feb. 1731, aged 55.
- Thomond, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (name O'Brien.)
- Thomson, James, died August 29, 1748, aged 47.
- Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, 1563; in the human body, by Oliver Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist, Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653. *Vide Lacteals.*
- Thorn. *Vide* Protestants.
- Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built before 1511; town chartered, 1670.
- Thorney abbey, built 970.
- Thorp, speaker of the House of Commons, murdered by the mob, 1460.

- Thou, Jam. Aug. de, French writer, born 1553; died 1617.**
Thrasylbulus, the Athenian general, slain by the Aspendsians, 390 before Christ.
Throgmorton, Francis, executed for conspiring against queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary, queen of Scots, 1583.
Thucydides, Greek historian, died 391 before Christ.
Thucydides, the Athenian general, banished by Ostracism, 444 before Christ, aged 26.
Thurot, captain, killed by capt. Elliot, Feb. 1769.
Thynne, Thomas, esq. shot in his coach, in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682.
Tibullus, born 43; died 11 before Christ.
Tickel, Thomas, died 1740.
Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759.
Tide ebbed and flowed three times in one hour at Lyme in Dorset, May 31, 1682.
Tides, theory of, first given by Kepler, 1598.
Tilts and tournaments instituted by Henry I. of Germany, 919; forbidden by the council of Rheims, 1131.
Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1692, aged 65.
Time first computed from the Christian era, 516; in history, 748.
Timeus, the historian, flourished 262 before Christ.
Timoleon, of Syracuse, died 337 before Christ.
Timotheus, St. disciple of St. Paul, died Jan 25, 97.
Tindal, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.
Tindale, William, hanged at Augsburgh, for translating the scriptures, 1536.
Tintern abbey, Monmouthshire, founded 1131.
Tintoret, Italian painter, born 1512; died 1594.
Titchfield house, Hants, built in Hen. VIII's reign.
Tithes first established by Ethelwolf, 844; established by law, by the Lateran council, 1215.
Titian, the Venetian painter, born 1437; died 1576.
Titles, first creation to, by patents, 1344.

Tiver-

- Tiverton**, Devonshire, incorporated 1615; burnt 1598; again, 1612; again, 1731, 200 houses.
- Tobacco**, plant of, found by the Spaniards in the island of Jucatan, 1520; introduced into France, by Nicot, 1560; first brought into England, 1583.
- Tobit**, born 749; cured by his son of blindness, 690; died 645 before Christ.
- Toland**, John, born 1670; died 1722.
- Toleration act** passed, 1689, which exempts the dissenters from suffering the penalties of former acts.
- Tolet**, Francis, the first Jesuit that was made a cardinal, died 1566.
- Toll** instituted in England for mending the highways, in Edward III's reign.
- Tonstall**, Cuth. bishop of Durham, born about 1474; died November 28, 1559.
- Torphichen**, Scots barony, created 1563. (name Sandilands.)
- Torquatus**, M. caused his own son to be put to death, for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Christ.
- Torrington**, viscount, title of, created 1721. (name Byng.)
- Torrington**, Devonshire, incorporated by Mary I.
- Tory**. See Whig.
- Touching for the evil**, introduced by Edward the Confessor.
- Tournaments**. See Tilts.
- Tourniquet**, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Besançon, 1674; Petit of France invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.
- Tower of London**, built 1080.
- Tracy of Rathcoole**, Irish viscount, title of, created 1642. (name Tracy.)
- Trade and plantation-office**, formed Nov. 7, 1660.
- Tragedy**, first, acted at Athens on a waggon by Theſpis, 535 before Christ.
- Trajan's pillar** set up at Rome, 114.
- Transfiguration**, festival of, first observed, 700.
- Transfusion of blood**, idea of, communicated by

- Wreen an Oxonian, 1659; first practised at Paris, 1667.
- Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about 1000.
- Transylvania given to the house of Austria, 1699.
- Trap, rev. Dr. Joseph, born 1679; died Nov. 1747.
- Trapezuntius, George, died 1481, aged 83.
- Traquair, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Bruce.)
- Tregoney, Cornwall, incorporated 1620.
- Trenchard, John, born 1669; died 1723.
- Tresilian, Sir R. chief justice, and others, hanged at Tyburn, 1388, for giving the king advice contrary to the opinion of the Gloucester faction.
- Trevor, barony of, created 1711. (name Hampden.)
- Tribunes of the people instituted at Rome, 495; military ones, with consular power, created 445 before Christ.
- Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year 48,000l. 979. See Edgar.
- Trinidad taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676.
- Trinitarians, order of, instituted 1198.
- Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, by Theophilus of Antioch, about 150.
- Trinity college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII. 1546. (60 fellows.)
- Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded by the bishop of Norwich, 1350, (12 fellows.)
- Trinity college, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope, 1555. (12 fellows.)
- Triaity house, London, founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515; incorporated by Henry VIII; confirmed 1685.
- Trinity Sunday, appointed to be held on the present day, by John, 1334.
- Tristran, Francis, French writer, born 1601; died 1655.
- Trojan war commenced, 1193 before Christ.

Troops

Troops disciplined, first mentioned to be kept in Edgar's reign. See Yeomen.

Troy, kingdom of, began by Scamander, from Crete, 1546; city built, 1255; burnt June 11, 1184 before Christ.

Trumbull, born 1639; died 1716.

Trump, Van. the Dutch admiral, killed in an engagement, July 29, 1653.

Trumpets first founded before English kings, 790; speaking ditto invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1652.

Tudor, Sir. Owen, married Catherine, Henry Vth's widow, soon after 1422, which alliance raised that family to the throne; beheaded 1461.

Tuffi, Andrew, Italian painter, died 1294, aged 81.

Tulip roots first brought into England, from Vienna, 1578.

Tunis, the Dey of, first appointed, 1570.

Turkey company incorporated, 1579. *Vide* Levant.

Turkeys and Guinea fowls, brought into England, 1524.

Turkish empire, foundation of, began about 998; Ottoman was the first emperor at Constantinople, 1268.

Turks, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, took Persia, 1065; first entered Europe, 1352.

Tuscan war, commenced 312 before Christ.

Tuscany belonged to Germany, till 1240.

Tweedale, Scots marquissate of, created 1694. (name Hay.)

Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, burnt down, 1702.

Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546; died 1601.

Tyler, Wat, (a fellow who took that name, and headed an insurrection) killed in Smithfield, while in conference with the king, by Walworth, mayor of London, 1381. See Rebellion.

Tylney, of Castlemaine, Irish earldom of, created 1731. (name Tylney)

Tynemouth priory and castle, Northumberland, standing, 700.

Tyraw-

Tyrrawley, Irish barony of, created 1706. (name O'Hara.)

Tyrconnel, Irish earldom of, created 1751. (name Carpenter.)

Tyre rebuilt under Ninus. *Vide Assyria.*

Tyrone, Irish earldom of, created 1746. (name Beresford.)

U.

ULYSSES flourished 1149 before Christ.

Ulster, William, earl of, killed by his servants, 1333.

Uncion, extreme, practised in the first century, became general, 450.

Uniformity, act of, took place 1662, which obliges all the clergy to subscribe the 39 articles, and use the same form of worship.

Uniforms, military, the first introduced in France, by Louis XIV.

Union fire-office established, 1715.

Union of the two kingdoms, England and Scotland, attempted, 1604; again, 1670; took place, May 1, 1707, and the island called Great-Britain.

United Provinces were formerly subject to Spain, whose yoke they shook off 1579, and became a republic.

University-college, Oxford, founded by king Alfred, 872. (12 fellows.)

Urbain VI. and **Clement VII.** antipopes, in 1337.

Usher, archbishop of Armagh, born 1581; died Mar. 20, 1656.

V.

VAL, de, the highwayman, hanged 1670.

Valentia, Irish viscount, title of, created 1621. (name Annetley.)

Valerius Flaccus, the Roman poet, died 104.

Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603; died 1676.

Van Balen, the Dutch painter, born about 1540.

Van-

Van Paris, a Dutchman, burnt for Arianism, in Edward VIth's reign.

Van Swieten, baron, died June 1772.

Vanburgh, Sir John, died March 26, 1726.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412.

Vandyck, born at Antwerp, 1599; died 1641, at London.

Vane, Sir Henry, beheaded for taking a lead in the republican parties in the civil wars, June 14, 1662. He was the last who suffered in this cause.

Vane, Irish viscount, title of, created, 1720. (name Vane.)

Vanini, died at Thoulouse, a martyr to atheism, being burnt, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.

Vanuden, Dutch painter, born 1595; died, 1663.

Varro, Terentius, died 28 before Christ, aged 88.

Vasari, George, Italian painter, born 1514; died 1578.

Vaugelas, Claude, French writer, born 1585; died 1650.

Vaux, Nicholas, lord, died 1523.

Vayer, Francis le, French writer, born 1588; died 1672.

Vecchio, Palma, Italian painter, born 1508; died 1556.

Velleius Paterculus, died in 31.

Venables's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.

Venice took its rise, 452; its republic began 997; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; its university founded, 1592.

Venner, &c. executed, Jan. 20, 1661.

Venus, her transit over the sun, June 3, 1769.

Vere, barony of, created 1730. (name Beauclerk.)

Verney, Irish earldom of, created 1742. (name Verney.)

Vernon of Kinderton, barony of, created 1762. (name Vernon.)

Veronese, Paul, Italian painter, born 1532; died 1588.

Veronese, Paul, Ital. painter, born 1600; died 1679.

Verrocchio, And. Italian painter, died 1488, aged 56.

Verfailles

- Versailles**, palace of, finished, 1687:
Verstegan, Richard, died after 1625.
Vertot, French writer, died 1735.
Vespasian conquered the isle of Wight, 43.
Vespers, fatal one at Black Friars, Oct. 16, 1723.
Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79; 203; 272; ejected flames that were seen at Constantinople. They obscured the sun at noon-day, and ravaged all Campania, 472; 512; 685; 993; 1036; 1043; 1048; 1136; 1506; (1538, that at Puzzolo) 4000 persons lost their lives, and a large tract of land destroyed, 1631; 1660; 1682; 1694; 1701; 1704; 1712; 1717; 1730; 1737; 1751; 1754; 1760; 1766; 1767; 1770; 1771.
Victualling-office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.
Vida, Hieron. died, 1566.
Vieta, the mathematician, flourished 1590.
Vigo, galleons, taken by the English, Oct. 12, 1702.
Villars, marshal, died 1734.
Vinci, Leon. da, Italian painter, born, 1545; died at Paris, in the arms of Francis I. king of France, 1620.
Violins not known in England till Charles II'd's time.
Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, 69; died at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 before Christ.
Virgil, Polydore, died 1555, aged 80.
Virginia, discovered by Cabot, 1497; first settlement, 1585; second, 1587; third, broke up, 1589; two colonies settled by patent, 1606; planted, 1608; second charter, 1610; third, 1612; reverted to the crown, 1626.
Virginus killed his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Claudius, 449 before Christ.
Viscount, title of, first given in England, 1440; but of older date in Ireland.
Vision, true theory of, first given by Kepler.
Viterbes, Annus de, died 1492.
Vitruvius, the Roman architect, flourished 44 before Christ.
Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.

Voiture,

Voiture, Vincent, French writer, born 1598; died 1648.

Vortigern, made king of Britain, 447; forced to make his son Vortimer a partner in his government, 455.

Vortimer died 475; Vortigern deposed by Ambrosius, 475; burnt, with his queen, in a castle in Wales, 485.

Vortimer. See Vortigern.

Votes of the house of commons, first printed 1671.

Vouet, Simon, French painter, born 1582; died 1641.

Vulgate edition of the bible discovered, 218.

W.

WADE, marshal, died 1748, aged 75.

Wadham college, Oxford, founded by N.

Wadham, Esq. 1613. (15 fellows.)

Wager, admiral, died 1743, aged 77.

Wagstaffe, Rev. Thomas, born 1645; died 1712.

Waldgrave, earldom of, created, 1729. (name Waldgrave.)

Wales. The first king was Edwall, 690; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith, the last king, died 1137; the sovereign, from that time, was a prince only, Owen was the first, 1137; completely conquered and annexed to the crown of England, 1283; an act passed, to enable it to send members to parliament, 1535. See Lewellin; Edward II.

Wales, Frederick prince of, father of George III. arrived in England Dec. 1729; married the princess of Saxe-Gotha, Apr. 27, 1736; died of a pleurisy, Mar. 30, 1751, aged 43; his princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.

Wallace, Sir William, regent of Scotland, hanged and quartered, by order of Edward I. 1305.

Waller, Edmond, the poet, conspired against the house of commons, 1643, for which he was tried and condemned, but pardoned on paying 10,000*l*. died 1687, aged 81.

Walling-

Wallingford, Berks, incorporated by James I.

Wallis, Capt. set sail to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned May 20, 1768.

Walls, one built by Adrian, between Newcastle and Carlisle, 121; one under Antoninus, between Clyde and Forth, 138; one by Severus, where Adrian's was, 210; one by Carausius, between Clyde and Forth, 290; one by Theodosius in the same place, 367; one with stone, between Tintmouth and Solway Frith, 426. These walls were built to defend the Roman colonies from the Caledonians.

Walpole of Woolterton, barony of, created, 1756. (name Walpole.)

Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Oxford, expelled the house of commons, and committed to the Tower, for taking a bribe, 1712; died 1745, aged 81.

Walsh, born, 1659; died 1708.

Walsingham, earldom of, created 1722. (name Schu-lemberg.)

Waltham, Irish barony, created 1762. (name Olmius.)

Waltham High Cross monastery built, 1025.

Waltham, Hants, bishop's house built long before 1404; demolished in the civil wars.

Walton-bridge, built by Samuel Dicker, Esq. 1750.

Wandesford, Irish earldom of, created 1758. (name Wandesford.)

War, Philips's, with the Indians, North America, 1675.

War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.

Peace with ditto, 1091.

Ditto with France, 1113.

War with France, 1116.

Peace with ditto, 1118.

— with Scotland, 1139.

War with France, 1161.

Peace with France, 1186.

War with France, with success, 1194.

Peace with ditto, 1195.

War with France, 1201.

— ended 1216.

— with ditto, 1224.

— ended, 1243.

— with France, 1294.

— with Scotland, 1296.

Peace with France, 1299.

— with Scotland, Mar.

30, 1323.

War with Scotland, 1327.

— ended, 1328.

War

- War with Scotland, 1333.
 ——— with France, 1339.
 Peace with France, May
 8, 1360.
 War with France, 1368.
 ——— with Scotland, 1400.
 Peace with France, May
 31, 1420.
 War with France, 1422.
 Peace with France, Oct.
 1471.
 War with France, Oct. 6,
 1492.
 Peace with ditto, Nov. 3,
 1492.
 ——— with Scotland, 1502.
 War with France, Feb. 4,
 1512.
 ——— with Scotland, 1513.
 Peace with France, Aug.
 7, 1514.
 War with ditto, 1522.
 ——— with Scotland, 1522.
 Peace with France, 1527.
 ——— with Scotland, 1542.
 War with Scotland direct-
 ly after.
 Peace with France and
 Scotland, June 7, 1546.
 War with Scotland, 1547.
 ——— with France, 1549.
 Peace with both, Mar. 6,
 1550.
 War with France, June 7,
 1557.
 ——— with Scotland, 1557.
 Peace with France, April
 2, 1559.
 ——— with Scotland, 1560.
 War with France, 1562.
- Peace with ditto, 1564.
 War with Scotland, 1570.
 ——— with Spain, 1588.
 Peace with Spain, August
 18, 1604.
 War with Spain, 1624.
 ——— with France, 1627.
 Peace with Spain and
 France, Apr. 14, 1629.
 War with the Dutch, 1651.
 Peace with ditto, April 5,
 1654.
 War with Spain, 1655.
 Peace with ditto, Sep. 10,
 1660.
 War with France, Jan. 26,
 1666.
 ——— with Denmark, Oct.
 19 following.
 Peace with the French,
 Danes, and Dutch, Aug.
 24, 1667.
 ——— with Spain, Feb. 13,
 1668.
 War with the Algerines,
 Sept. 6, 1669.
 Peace with ditto, Nov. 19,
 1671.
 War with the Dutch,
 Mar. 1672.
 Peace with the Dutch,
 Feb. 28, 1674.
 War with France, May 7,
 1689.
 Peace of Ryfwick, gene-
 ral, Sept. 20, 1697.
 War with France, May 4,
 1702.
 Peace of Utrecht, July 13,
 1713.

War

War with Spain, Dec. 1718.	Oct. 18, 1748.
Peace with ditto, 1721.	War with France, 1756.
War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.	— with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
— with France, Mar. 31, 1744.	— Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
Peace with France, &c.	See Rebellion.

Warbeck, Perkin, the son of a renegado Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, dutchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III. to personate her nephew Richard, Edward Vth's brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492; the imposture discovered by Henry VII. 1493; made an attempt to land in Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners, and executed, 1495; recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year; James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496; left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV. 1497; taken prisoner by Henry VII. 1498; set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, 1499; plotted with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499. See Henry VII; Warwick, earl of.

Ward. *Vide* Dudley.

Wareham, Dorset, dreadful fire at, 1762.

Warin, John, French writer, died 1672.

Warrants, general, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.

Warren, admiral, died 1752, aged 49.

Warreston, laird, hanged at Edinburgh, July 24, 1663.

Warwick, earldom of, created 1746. (name Greville.)

Warwick, earl of, made sole governor of king Henry VI. 1427; died 1440.

War-

Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, conspired against Edward IV. 1466; slain at the battle of Barnet.

Warwick, earl of, son to the duke of Clarence, and nephew to Richard III. beheaded on Tower-hill, for plotting, with Warbeck, to escape out of the Tower, Nov. 21, 1499.

Warwick supposed to be founded about 20; castle built before 915; city burnt 1694.

Watches invented by Peter Hele at Nuremberg, 1490; first used in astronomical observations by Purbach, 1500; first brought into England from Germany, 1597; with pendulums invented by Huygens of Zulichem, 1657. *Vide* Clocks.

Waterford, Ireland, besieged, August, 1171; incorporated 1463.

Waterford, Irish earldom of, created 1661. (name Talbot.)

Watermills invented by Bellifarius.

Watson, Charles, admiral, died 1759, aged 44.

Watts, Isaac, born 1673; died 1748.

Weavers, Spittlefields, a rising of, May, 1765.

Weights and measures invented by Phydon, tyrant of Argos, 894 before Christ; fixed in England, 1257.

Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, 800 houses burnt, 1738.

Wells cathedral built, 704; bishopric erected, 905; united with Bath, 1188.

Welles, Sir Robert, beheaded for taking arms against Edward IV. March, 1470.

Wenman of Tuam, Irish viscount, title of, created 1628. (name Wenman.)

Wentworth, viscount, title of, created 1762. (name Noel.)

West, admiral, died 1757, aged 43.

West Cowes castle, built about 1539.

West-Indies discovered by Columbus, 1493.

West Loo, Cornwall, incorporated 1574.

West Malling abbey, Kent, founded 1090.

Westbury, Wilts, chartered by Henry IV.

West.

- Westenhanger house, Kent, built before 1246.
- Westham abbey, Essex, founded 1134; water works company chartered, 21 George II.
- Westmeath, Irish earldom of, created 1621. (name Nugent.)
- Westminster abbey built by Sebert, king of Essex, on the spot where the temple of Apollo had once stood, about 600; its monastery consecrated by Edward the Confessor, 1065; rebuilt and consecrated, 1269; turned into a collegiate church, 1560.
- Westminster bridge, begun Jan. 1739; opened November 17, 1750; cost 389,500l.
- Westminster fire office erected, 1717.
- Westminster hall built, about 1098; rebuilt, 1399.
- Westminster, Matthew of, died about 1380.
- Westminster school founded, 1070; again by queen Elizabeth, 1560.
- Westmorland, earldom of, created 1624. (name Fane.)
- Weymouth castle, built by Henry VIII. about 1539.
- Weymouth, viscount, title of, created 1682. (name Thynne.)
- Whale fishery taken up by the English, 1598.
- Wharton, Sir George, born 1617; died 1681.
- Wharton, Philip, duke of, died about 1731.
- Wheels, duty laid on, March 25, 1747.
- Whig and Tory, the epoch of, 1680. The first was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. See Parliament.
- Whiston, William, the astronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
- Whitby, rev. Daniel, born 1638; died 1726.
- Whitby monastery, in Yorkshire, founded 1075.
- White Eagle, order of, Poland, instituted 1705.

Whitehall, great part burnt, April, 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

Whitehall preachers appointed, March, 1724.

Whitelocke, Bulstrode, born 1605; died 1676.

Whitfield, rev. George, born 1714; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770.

Whittington, Sir Richard, mayor of London, 1377.

Whittington, Robert, the rhetorician, flourished 1530.

Wickliffe, preached against the Pope's supremacy, 1377; died 1385; and 48 years after his bones were burnt for being a heretic.

Wight. Isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

Wigton, Scots earldom of, created 1605. (name Fleming.)

Wilcocks, rev. Thomas, flourished 1599.

Wild, Jonathan, hanged May 24, 1725.

Wildfire, invented by a Greek, 680.

William I. natural son of Richard, duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter of Falaise, became duke of Normandy, and was promised by Edw. the Confessor to be appointed, in his will, successor to the crown of Engl. 1051; claimed the crown of Harold after Edward's death, who refused it, 1066; invaded England at Pevensey, Sussex, with a large army, Oct. 1066; slew Harold, and conquered this kingdom at the battle of Hastings; Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the Confessor, the only heir to the crown, resigned it to him, December following, and he was crowned Dec. 26; returned to Normandy, but hastened back to England, December, 1067; crowned his wife Matilda, 1068; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; wounded by his rebel son, Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; buried his queen, 1083; invaded France, 1088; soon after this, he fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture, of which he died at Hermentrude near Roan, Sept. 1088, aged 63; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son,

- son, Robert, and in England by his second son, William II. See Robert, duke of Normandy.
- William II. second son of William I. succeeded his father, and crowned Sept. 27, 1088; invaded Normandy, with success, 1090; killed with an arrow accidentally by Sir Walter Tyrrel, as he was hunting in the new forest, August, 1100, aged 40; buried at Winton, and succeeded by his brother, Henry I. See Robert, duke of Normandy.
- William III. crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus to oppose king James, June 14, 1690; wounded in the shoulder, while reconnoitring the enemy at the Boyne; defeated king Jam. at the battle of the Boyne; returned to England, Sept. 6, 1690; plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died Mar. 8, aged 51; buried April 12 following, and was succeeded by his wife's sister, Anne. See Orange, prince of; Mary, queen.
- Willoughby de Broke, barony of, created 1492. (name Verney.)
- Willoughby of Parham, barony of, created 1546. (name Willoughby.)
- Wills, privilege of making them, granted by Henry I. in 1100.
- Wilson, Samuel, esq. bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, 1771.
- Wilson, Arth. the historian, born 1596; died 1652.
- Winchelsea, earldom of, created 1628. (name Finch.)
- Winchelsea, Anne, countess of, died 1720.
- Winchelsea, Grey friars monastery, built before Edward III. castle built by Henry VIII. chartered 1543.
- Winchester, bishopric founded, 636; city burnt, 1102; cathedral finished, 1366; college founded, 1387.
- Wind guns invented, 1648.
- Windmills invented, 1299.
- Window tax, established 1695.

Wine,

- Wine, none produced in France in the time of the Romans ; sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300 ; licences for vending it established, 1661.
- Winds, their names given them by Charlemagne emperor of Germany.
- Windfor, incorporated by 5 Edward I; castle built by Edward III.
- Winefred's, St. well, as ancient as 660.
- Wingate, Edm. died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 61.
- Winkelman, abbé, murdered at Trieste, 1768.
- Winterton, Irish earldom of, created 1766. (name Turnour.)
- Wire invented by Rudolph, of Nuremberg, 1410.
- Wire-mills invented by the Germans, 1563. Before, it was drawn by hand.
- Witz, de, John, with his brother, murdered at the Hague, August 10, 1672.
- Woburn abbey, in Bedfordshire, founded 1145 ; town burnt, 1724.
- Wolfe, general, killed at the siege of Quebec, 1759, aged 33.
- Wolfius, died 1580, aged 64.
- Wollaston, rev. William, born 1659 ; died 1724.
- Wolsey, the son of a butcher at Ipswich, being a clergyman, became chaplain and favourite of Henry VII ; appointed minister to Henry VIII. 1513 ; archbishop of York, 1514 ; cardinal and chancellor, 1515 ; legate, 1518 ; seals taken from him, Oct. 18, 1529 ; stripped of all his places, Nov. following, but pardoned ; arrested for high treason at his house in Yorkshire ; and died on the road as they were bringing him to London, Nov. 28, 1530, aged 59 ; he was the first clergyman in England that wore silk and gold.
- Wolsey's college, Ipswich, founded 1529.
- Wolverhampton cathedral, founded 996.
- Wood, Anthony, born 1632 ; died 1695.
- Wood cuts (a kind of engraving) invented by Rust, a German, 1460.
- Wood's patent for coining, granted Jan. 1723.
- Woodstock, Oxford, a royal seat in the days of Alfred.

Wool manufactured in England, 1185 ; not in any quantity till 1331.

Woolston, Thomas, born 1669; punished for blasphemy, 1720; died 1733.

Worcester bishopric founded, 679; Edgar's tower built, 975; cathedral built, 1055.

Worcester college, Oxon, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, 1713. (8 fellows.)

Wotton, Sir Henry, born 1568; died 1639.

Worshipping images first introduced into England, 763.

Wren, Sir Christopher, died 1723, aged 90.

Wulfer, king of Mercia, put two of his sons to death for heresy, 659; succeeded Oswy as 11th king of Britain, 674; died 674; buried at Peterborough, and succeeded by his brother Ethelred, king of Mercia.

Wyatt, Sir Thomes, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.

Wycombe, barony of, created 1760. (name Pettry.)

Wycherly, William, born 1640; died 1715.

Wymondham monastery, Norfolk, founded 1105.

X.

XAVIER, S. Francis, died 1552.

Xenophon died at Corinth, 359 before Christ, aged about 90.

Xerxes began his expedition against Greece, 481 before Christ.

Ximenes, cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.

Y.

YARMOUTH, Isle of Wight, incorporated by James I.

Yarmouth, Norfolk, chartered by Henry I.

Year books begun in Edward III's time.

Yeomen of the guards, 50, first instituted, 1486: the first permanent military band instituted in England. See Troops.

Yew.

Yew-trees encouraged in church-yards, (as being fenced from cattle) for the making of bows, 1482. Hence their generality in church-yards.

York, Richard, duke of, father to Edward IV. made protector of the kingdom, March 27, 1454; took Henry VI. prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; declared right heir to the crown, 1460; slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460.

York, Edward, duke of, elder brother to George III. died at Monaco, Sept. 17, 1767, aged 27.

York, the crown restored to the family of, in Edward IV.

York, Charles, lord chancellor, killed himself, January, 1770.

York built, 1223 before Christ; made an archbishopric about 180; city and cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1069; monastery founded, 1072; cathedral rebuilt about 1075; city burnt again, 1179; Ouse-bridge rebuilt, 1566.

Youghall, Ireland, incorporated 1462.

Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.

Z.

ZAMET died 1614.

Zechariah flourished 520 before Christ.

Zeno died 264, aged 98.

Zenobia, flourished 273 before Christ.

Zenodotus, librarian at Alexandria 287 before Xr.

Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished 641 before Christ.

Zeuxis, the painter, flourished 468 before Christ.

Zodiac, signs of, invented by Anaximander.

Zonaras flourished 1118.

Zoroaster flourished 2066 before Christ.

Zosimus flourished 425.

Zuccherò, Frederic, Italian painter, born 1543, died 1609.

Zuinglius killed in the Swiss war, 1531, aged 44.

O C C U R R E N C E S.

That could not be so well ranged Alphabetically.

Before Christ.

4004. **O**N the 4th day of the creation, at noon, according to Kennedy, the earth first received its diurnal motion.

3015. Universal corruption overspread the world. Destruction of men resolved on.

1921. The number of false divinities multiplying, gave occasion to the vocation of Abraham.

604. By order of Necho, king of Egypt, some Phenicians sailed from the Red Sea, round Africa and returned by the Mediterranean.

331. A great many Roman ladies poisoned their husbands; 170 of them suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime.

204. Antiochus, son of Seleucus, fell sick, the cause of which his physician discovered to be a violent love for his father's wife; upon which Seleucus resigned his wife, and part of his kingdom, to his son.

After Christ.

47. A new island appeared in the Ægean sea.

48. On enquiry, there was found to be 1,544,000 citizens in Rome.

68. About this time, Christmas, Easter, Ascension day, and Pentecost were established.

74. On examination, several persons at Rome were found to be 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138, and 140 years old, and two were advanced to 150.

222. About this time the Roman empire began to sink under its own weight. The Barbarians began their eruptions, and the Goths had annual tribute not to molest the empire.

291. There was a darkness at Rome at noon day.

389. At

389. At Rome, a pillar of fire was seen in the air during 30 days.

424. The Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 perished.

446. Sept. 27. Constantinople suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and a terrible earthquake that overturned its walls and 17 towers.

670. Glazing and building with stone, brought into England by Bennet, a monk.

721. Godfathers and godmothers forbid to marry.

998. *Kyrieelceson* and *Paralipomenon* were accounted two eminent saints of the church, and he who could read Greek passed for a forcerer.

1009. Peter made Pope, and took the name of Sergius IV; the first Pope, by birth a Roman, who changed his name.

1014. July 29. Basilius, emperor of the East, defeated the Bulgarians, made 15,000 of them prisoners, whose eyes he caused to be put out, except one man in a hundred, to whom he left one eye, to serve as leaders to the rest.

1022. Bouchard, bishop of Worms, one of the most learned prelates of his time, died; the inventory of his worldly goods consisting only of a hair shirt, an iron chain which served him for a belt, and three deniers in money.

1024. John XIX. a layman, made Pope, by dint of money.

1054. Leo IX. the first Pope that kept an army.

1074. The first English nobleman beheaded.

1091. On the 5th of October, there fell a violent storm in several parts of England, especially at Winchelsea, in Gloucestershire, where the steeple of the church was thrown down by thunder and lightning, and the crucifix, with the image of the Virgin, was broken to pieces.

During the above, there was also a thick smoke which darkened the sky.

On the 17th of the same month, there happened a

Storm of wind at SW. the same that blew in the late tempest, so dreadful to the whole nation. In London it threw down 500 houses, and unroofed Bow-Church. At Old Sarum, the steeple and many houses were blown down.

1113. The water of the river Medway failed so much that the smallest boats could not float in the channel: also; the Thames was so low, between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over; owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day.

1114. During this year several bridges in England, being then of timber, were broken down by the ice, when it was thawed, after a severe frost.

1120. One hundred and fifty nobles and the king's son lost at sea, in coming from Normandy.

1124. On the 2d of August, just as king Henry was about to take ship, and sail for Normandy, there was a most terrible earthquake. During the earthquake, flames of fire burst out of certain rifts of the earth with great violence.

1160. Thirty German heretics came to England, to propagate their opinions. They said they were Christians, but denied baptism, the Lord's supper, and matrimony; for which they were condemned by a council of bishops at Oxford, and delivered over to the secular arm. Accordingly, they were marked in the forehead with a red-hot iron, whipped and thrust out of doors naked, in the midst of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, an order having been published to the contrary, they died of hunger and cold.

1179. At Christmas, at a place called Oxen-hall, near Darlington, in the bishopric of Durham, the earth raised itself up like a lofty tower, and remained several hours in that posture; on a sudden, it sunk down again, with a horrid noise, and the earth so sucked it in, that it made there a deep pit, which

con-

continues to this day. Mr. Camden supposes it to be the wells that are now called Hell-kettles.

1186 Sept. The great conjunction of the sun and moon and all the planets in Libra.

1193. Richard I. having obtained a victory over the French at Gisors, not we (says he, but *Dieu et mon droit*, i. e.) God and our right has obtained this victory; ever since, the kings of England have made it their motto.

1201. The custom of ringing a bell before the sacrament, when carried to the sick, that all who heard might bow themselves, instituted.

1221. Two impostors were crucified for giving out that they were both of them the Messiah, or Christ; and two women were executed, the one for pretending to be the Virgin Mary, and the other Mary Magdalen.

1251. The chimney of the chamber where the queen and her children lay, was blown down by a terrible storm, and her whole apartment at Windsor shaken and torn. Oaks in the park were rent asunder, and turned up by the roots, and all was accompanied with such thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man.

1262. The two companies of goldsmiths and taylor of London fought, and several were killed on both sides. The sheriffs appeased the tumult, and thirteen of the most mutinous of them were hanged, as were thirty citizens of Norwich, for quarrelling and fighting with the monks of that city.

1267. The king's half brother killed a chief justice in Westminster-hall.

1285. As the king and queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants, who waited upon them, but did them no prejudice.

1293. October 14. Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared in Westminster-hall, in person, by summons,

to answer a complaint against him, of the earl of Fife, where he pleaded his own cause.

1300. The establishment of the Jubilee among the Christians, instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century; it was afterwards every 50 years, then every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed.

About this time there was never an absolute prince in Europe.

1314. The cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated. A vacancy in the papal chair for two years.

1330. The rains were so violent, that the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas. At Christmas, a westerly wind overthrew several houses and public edifices, tore up trees by the roots, and did a vast deal of mischief.

1338. It rained almost continually, from the beginning of October to the beginning of December, and then came a frost upon it, which lasted twelve weeks; yet, though the corn was destroyed by it in a great measure, the war with Scotland made money so scarce, that all sorts of grain were sold at a reasonable rate.

1340. Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind: this year 30,000 sacks of wool were in the grant.

1346. At the battle of Crecy, Edward the Black Prince, first adopted in memorial of this victory, the Bohemian crest and motto, *viz.* three ostrich feathers, and *Ich dien*, (*i. e.*) *I serve*, the king of Bohemia being slain in the action. Succeeding princes of Wales have continued it ever since.

1348. It rained from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together. This wet season caused great floods, and a pestilence, which raged a whole year. The earth was at the same time barren, and even the sea did not produce such plenty of fish as formerly. The mortality was so great, that in the city of London two hundred bodies were buried every day in the Charter-house-yard, be-

fides

sides those interred in other common burying places: this lasted from Candlemas to Easter.

1353. Was remarkable for the scarcity of corn and provisions in England and France, occasioned by a great drought. It was called the *dear summer*: ~~eye~~ was brought out of Zealand to support the poor, who otherwise must have perished for want of sustenance.

1359. When king Edward was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a most dreadful hurricane of deadly piercing wind, that swelled a tempest of rain, lightning, and hail-stones, so prodigious, as to kill instantly 6000 of his horse, and 1000 of his best troops.

1364. April 8, died at the Savoy, London, John, king of France.

1371. February 22, died at London, David, king of Scotland.

1381. When Richard II's first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, than such a tempest immediately arose, as had not been seen in many years. Several ships were dashed in pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over, was shattered and broken; which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away.

1389. A hurricane threw down many houses, destroyed cattle, and rooted up trees. This preceded a great mortality, especially among youth, and that, a famine.

1392. A dolphin was taken near London-bridge ten feet long.

1394. Happened a conjunction of the two great planets, Saturn and Jupiter.

1408. There were royal justs in Smithfield, between the earl of Hainault and certain Hanoverians, challengers, and the earl of Somerset, and an equal number of Englishmen, defendants. The victory

was on the Englishmen's side, for the earl overcame all the Englishmen but one.

1415. The church service changed throughout England, from the use of St. Paul to that of Sarum.

1438. Nov. 25. A gust of wind blew off the leads of the Grey Friars church, and almost beat down the whole side of a street called the Old Exchange.

At Bedford, on the day of the affizes; eighteen persons were killed, and many hurt by the fall of a stair-case.

1443. On Candlemas-day, St. Paul's steeple was fired by lightning. Ditto, the steeple of Waltham-croft was consumed, but the church was saved.

1446. There were two unusual combats within lists appointed. The first was by the prior of Kilmain, in Ireland, who impeached the earl of Ormond of high treason, and the place of trial was in Smithfield; but the quarrel was taken up by the king, and so decided without combat. The second was by one John David, an armourer, who impeached his master, William Catur, of treason; but the latter being, with his neighbours, intoxicated with wine, before he came to fight, he was unhappily slain, without any just suspicion of guilt; but the servant lived not long after him; for the next affize, he was hanged for felony.

1453. John Norman, mayor of London, the first that went to be sworn at Westminster-hall by water.

1456. There was taken at Erith, within 12 miles of London, four wonderful fishes, viz. two whales, one sword-fish, and one called *Mors Marina*.

1467. The people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet. They wore the beaks or pikes of their shoes so long, that they incumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen did theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue ever since the year 1382, but now it was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of curbing by the clergy.

The

The king concluded a league with the King of Castile, by which he allowed certain Cotswold sheep to be transported into Spain, where the breed so increased, that their fine wool has since proved very detrimental to England.

1471. Pope Sixtus IV. erected a famous bawdy-house at Rome, and the Roman prostitutes paid his holiness a weekly tax, which amounted sometimes to 20,000 ducats a year.

1477. June 16, George Nevil, duke of Bedford, was degraded by act of Parliament, and his titles taken from him, for not having sufficient fortune to support the dignity.

1479. Robert Byfield, one of the sheriffs of London, was fined fifty pounds by the court of aldermen for affronting the lord mayor, which it seems was only by kneeling too near him at prayers, at St. Paul's church.

1483. There happened such a flood in Gloucestershire, that all the country was overflowed by the Severn, and several persons were drowned in their beds. The waters did not abate for ten days, which hindered the duke of Buckingham's passing that river into Wales, to join the Welchmen, who were risen against the king, and occasioned his misfortune and death.

1486. John Percival, drank to by the lord mayor for sheriff, the first time of this method of election.

1494. The body of one Alice Hackney, which had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable.

1505. Philip, king of Castile, in his voyage to Spain, was driven by a storm on the coast of England, where he was detained till he had seen king Henry, which he did at Windsor.

1509. No kitchen-gardens in England; vegetables were imported from the Netherlands. Before this time sugar was eaten with meat to correct its putrescency.

1515, Dec. 14. Francis I. of France, signed the memorable contract with the pope, by which he granted him the first year's income of the bishopricks and other great benefices, and in consequence of this, obtained the right of nomination to them.

1521. Francis I. of France, being wounded in the head by something thrown from a window, was obliged to cut off his hair, which till that time was worn very long, and the beard close shaven; however, willing to gain on one side what he lost on the other, he suffered his beard to grow long; and from thence, it became a fashion to wear the hair short and the beard long, as may be observed in many of our old pictures.

1534. This year, Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew Hippolito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting unto him all the vacant benefices in the world, for six months, and appointing him usufructuary, from the first day of his possession.

1544. Read, alderman of London, was pressed and sent for a common soldier, for refusing to pay an arbitrary benevolence, assessed on the city by Henry VIII; men being never pressed at that time, unless obnoxious to law.

1546. One Foxley, of the Mint, slept 14 days and 15 nights, and could not be waked.

1567. There were found, on enquiry, to be 4851 strangers of all nations in London, of whom 3838 were Flemings, and only 58 Scots.

1580. Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation, prohibiting any new houses to be built within three miles of the gates of the city of London.

1581. John Stubbs, of Lincoln's-inn, and one William Page, had their right hands cut off, for publishing a book against queen Elizabeth's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

1585. At this time any peer might have as many proxies in the house of Lords as he could procure; the earl of Leicester had ten at this time, and the duke of

of Buckingham, in Charles Ist's time, had, in one parliament, twenty, which occasioned a vote, that no peer should have above two proxies.

1600. About this time London was almost entirely built of wood, and in every respect, a very ugly city. The earl of Arundel first introduced the practice of brick-building.

1618. The town of Pleurs in Italy was buried by a slice of the Alps falling, and all the inhabitants (near 2200 persons) perished. Chavennes, a town in the same neighbourhood, was buried in the like manner about the middle of the 13th century.

They began in France to date from the birth of Christ : they reckoned before from the creation.

1623. A court of chivalry erected, for a trial by combat, between Lord Rea and David Ramsay. This was the last of the kind.

1634. The gentlemen of the four inns of court presented a masque to their majesties at Whitehall.

1649, April 16. The earl of Pembroke was returned for knight of the shire for Bucks, *prima impressionis*, and his lordship was accordingly admitted into the house with great respect.

1650, May 14. An act passed to make incest and adultery capital, for the first offence, and fornication capital for the second.

1654, July 11. Don Pantaleon de Sa, one of the Portuguese ambassadors, beheaded, for shooting Mr. Greenaway.

1658. Sept. 3, the day Oliver Cromwell died, there arose a storm so violent and dreadful, that it extended all over Europe, and seemed to threaten a wreck of nature.

1660, Oct. 10. Ten of the regicides were tried, and executed soon after.

1661, Jan. The carcases of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, hanged at Tyburn, buried under the gallows, and their heads set on Westminster hall.

Sept. 3. At a public entry of the Swedish ambassador, happened a rencounter between the French and

Spanish

Spanish ambassadors, for precedency, and many of their retinue were killed on Tower-hill; but the Spanish ambassador's coach at length had the good fortune to get first.

1663, June 1. A conspiracy in Ireland discovered.

1664, Jan. 5. A plot of the fanatics in the north discovered, for which about 21 were executed.

1678, Oct. 25. The popish lords were committed to the Tower, upon the oath of Oates.

An inundation happened in Gascoyne, when the water spouted from the sides of an adjacent mountain in jets. *Phil. Trans.*

1682. Messrs. Pilkington and Shute, sheriffs of London, sent to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the Lord Mayor had adjourned it.

1683. The lord mayor and sheriffs arrested, at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24.

1686. The bishop of London suspended, for refusing to suspend Dr. Sharp, of St. Giles's, afterwards archbishop of York, at the king's desire.

There was an inundation in Yorkshire, in which a rock visibly opened, and water was thence thrown into the air, to the height of an ordinary church steeple. *Phil. Trans.*

1687. The pope's nuncio arrived in England.

1688. Mass ordered to be celebrated on board the fleet, which occasioned a tumult, and the priests narrowly escaped being thrown overboard.

1690, Nov. 7. Twelve thousand Irish catholics transported themselves to France.

1703, Nov. 26, 27; there happened such a dreadful tempest as frightened the whole kingdom. The houses in London shook, and many fell. The water rose to a great height in Westminster-hall, and London-bridge was choaked up with wrecks. Ten ships of war were lost and 1300 seamen. The damage at London was computed at 1,000,000l.

1707. An island, five miles round, rose in the Archipelago, from the bottom of the sea.

1712. The doctrines of the Jacobite faction were chiefly favoured by those in power.

1716, Aug. 5; two soldiers were whipped almost to death, and turned out of the service, for wearing boughs in their hats on the 29th of May.

1717. George I. at the request of the university of Cambridge, suppressed the ridiculous custom of burning in effigy the pope, the pretender, the earl of Mar, the devil, and the duke of Ormond.

1724. A fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridgehire, at a puppet-show, when 150 persons lost their lives, and were buried in the vault of the church.

1727. The common council of London entertained at St. James's palace, by George I.

1732. In April, Richard Smith, a bookbinder, prisoner in the King's Bench, persuaded his wife to follow his example, and make away with herself, after they had murdered their infant. They were found hanging in their chamber, and the infant dead in the cradle. They left a paper, intimating they did it to avoid the distresses of life.

Mariners of ships registered in the ports of London were in number 24,797.

1734. Above 100 captives, redeemed from slavery in Morocco by the King's bounty, landed at Whitehall.

1750. In May, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and a number of spectators, caught the gaol distemper at the session's house in the Old Bailey, and died.

1766, April 21, a spot more than thrice the earth's size passed the center of the sun.

1767. The grand jury of London found a bill against count Guerchy, the French ambassador, for endeavouring to persuade M. de Vergy to assassinate the chevalier D'Ron, and though he tried to obtain a *noli prosequi*, the attorney and solicitor general overruled it.

1771. March, the lord mayor and alderman Oliver

ver sent to the Tower by the house of Commons, for committing their messenger.

1772. February, near Manheim, Germany, a mountain sunk twenty feet below the surface of the surrounding land.

June, trade had nearly received a fatal blow by the failure of several capital houses.

The PRICE of certain Articles, at different Periods of Time, estimated according to the Value of the present Money.

Years.

930, A sheep, 12s. 6d.
the fleece, 5s.
An ox, 3l. 15s.
A cow, 2l. 10s.
A horse 18l.
Nursing of a child,
the first year, 4l.
966, An acre of land 10s.
A palfrey, 6l.
980, An ox, 3l. 15s.
A cow, 3l.
1232, A good horse, 15l.
1327, An ox lean, 2l. 8s.
fat, 3l. 12s.
A fat hog, 2 years
old, 10s.
A fat weather, un-
shorn, 5s. shorn,
3s. 6d.
A fat goose, 7½d.
ditto capon, 6d.
ditto hen, 3d.
Two chickens, 3d.
Four pigeons, 3d.
24 eggs, 3d.
1450, Wheat 3l. 6s. 8d.

Years.

per quarter; bar-
ley 30s.
1547, Beef and pork ½d.
per lb.
Mutton and veal, a
halfpenny and half
farthing per lb.
1620, The pay of a foot
soldier, 8d. a day.
A lieutenant 2s.
An ensign 1s. 6d.
A cock turkey 4s. 6d.
A hen ditto 3s.
A goose, 2s.
A capon, 2s. 6d.
A pullet, 1s. 6d.
A rabbit, 8d.
A doz. pigeons, 6s.
Wheat, 32s. per qr.
barley, 16s.
Wool, a third more
than the present
price.
A yard of velvet 22s.
Fine Holland, 8s.
per yard.

From the Conquest to the reign of Elizabeth, money was near ten times its present value; from Elizabeth to the present time, nearly equal.

A con-

A concise Explanation of the PRINCIPLES of such of the DISSENTERS from the Church of England, as are not universally known.

A *Nabaptists* reject infant baptism, and baptise their followers when they are come to years of discretion, by immersion. See *Independents*.

Antinomians teach, that the Law is of no use under the Gospel dispensation; and say, that good works do not further, nor evil works hinder, salvation; that a child of God cannot commit sin, &c.

Arians (from Arius) disbelieve the Trinity, and reject the Athanasian creed.

Arminians say, that difference in sentiment doth neither hinder nor procure the salvation of any. They contend for the universality of Christ's death; that salvation is possible to all, if they comply with that condition on which the whole of their salvation depends. They, in general, espouse the doctrines of the Church of England.

Calvinists, the same as *Presbyterians*; called so from their leader, Calvin.

Congregationalists, the same as *Independents*, which see. *Independents*, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters. *Presbyterians* and *Anabaptists* are now agreed with them. The *Anabaptists* always were.

Lollards (a term of reproach, equal to that of Fanatics) were those who dissented from the Church of England, before she renounced Popery.

Lutherans are Protestants, but believe in *Consubstantiation*, viz. that the sacramental bread consists of bread and the body of Christ in union. Called *Lutherans* from Luther, their leader.

Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, a respectable episcopal church; their doctrines not contrary to the articles of the Church of England.

Muggletonians have some particular notions respecting the

the authority of Scripture, and the state of the dead. Called so from Muggleton, their leader.

Non-Conformists. The Puritans took this name after the act of uniformity passed, at which time 2000 ministers left the established church; not chusing to conform to the 39 articles. See Puritans.

Puritans, Protestants who fled to Germany in queen Mary's reign, and returned in that of queen Elizabeth. They were called Puritans, by way of reproach, for attempting a purer form of worship than even the Protestants had made use of. Yet still they did not separate from them, but remained in communion, and submitted to episcopacy.

Sabbatarians keep the seventh day holy, instead of the first.

Sabbatarian Baptist, a mixture of the Baptist and Sabbatarian; which see.

Wickliffites, followers of Wickliffe, in 1384; he was the first person, of any eminence, who exposed the doctrines of Popery.

The principles of the *Quakers* and *Presbyterians* need no explanation.

A View of the RELIGION and CAPITAL CITIES of the chief Countries in EUROPE.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Capital Cities.</i>
Austrian Nether-lands,	Papists,	Brussels.
Bohemia, —	ditto, —	Prague.
Denmark —	Protestants, —	Copenhagen.
France, —	Papists, —	Paris.
Germany, —	{ Protestants and Papists, }	Vienna.
Hungary, —	Papists, —	Pressburg.
Italy, —	ditto, —	Rome.
Norway, —	Protestants, —	Bergen.
Poland, —	Papists, —	Warsaw.
Portugal, —	ditto, —	Lisbon.
		Prussia,

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Capital Cities.</i>
Prussia, —	Protestants, —	Berlin.
Russia, —	Greek Church, —	Petersburg.
Sardinia, —	Papists, —	Turin.
Sicily, —	ditto, —	Naples.
Spain, —	ditto, —	Madrid.
Sweden, —	Protestants, —	Stockholm.
Switzerland, —	ditto and Papists, —	Bern.
Turkey, —	{ Mahometans, Christians & Jews, }	Constantino- ple.
United Provinces, —	Protestants, —	Amsterdam.

A List of the **KINGS** in the **SAXON HEPTARCHY.**

	I. KENT.	<i>Reigned years.</i>
Pagans.	1. Hengist —	31
	2. Eſca —	24
	3. Otta, or Oſta, —	20
	4. Immeric —	29
	5. Ethelbert —	56
Christians.	6. Eadbald —	24
	7. Ercombert —	24
	8. Edgbert —	9
	9. Lothair —	12
	10. Edric —	7
	11. Withred —	33
	12. Edbert —	23
	13. Edilbert —	11
	14. Alric —	34
	15. Edilbert —	3
	16. Cuthred —	8
	17. Baldred —	18

II. SOUTH-SAXONS, or SUSSEX.

Pagans.	1. Ella —	32
	2. Ciffa —	75
	3. Ethelwolf —	25
	4. Berthune —	
	5. Authune —	

III. WESSEX.

III. WEST SAXONY, or WESSEX.

		<i>Reigned Years</i>
Pagans.	{ 1. Cerdic	16
	{ 2. Cynric	26
	{ 3. Ceaulin	31
	{ 4. Cebric	6
	{ 5. Ceolwulf	14
Christians.	{ 6. Cinegils and Rinchelm	31
	{ 7. Kenewall and Sexburge	32
	{ 8. Efsiwin	2
Pagan.	{ 9. Kentwin	9
	{ 10. Cedwalla	2
Christians.	{ 11. Ina	38
	{ 12. Ethelhard	14
	{ 13. Cuthred	14
	{ 14. Sigebert	1
	{ 15. Knewulf	29
	{ 16. Brithrie	16
	{ 17. Edgbert	37

IV. EAST SAXONY, or ESSEX.

The time these kings reigned are not mentioned, because there is nothing certain of them.

Pagans.	{ 1. Erkenwin.	
	{ 2. Sleda.	
	{ 3. Sebert.	
	{ 4. Sexred, Seward, and Sigebert, brothers.	
	{ 5. Sigebert the Little.	[there.
Christians.	{ 6. Sigebert the Good.	
	{ 7. Swithelm.	
	{ 8. Sigher and Seba.	
	{ 9. Sigheard and Senfred.	
	{ 10. Offa.	
	{ 11. Selred.	
	{ 12. Swithred.	

V. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Pagans.	{ 1. Ida	12
	{ 2. Ella	30
	{ 3. Ederic	4
	{ 4. Edelfrid	24
		Christians.

Reigned Years.

Christians.	5. Edwin	_____	17
	6. Oswald	_____	9
	7. Ofwy	_____	28
	8. Egfrid	_____	15
	9. Alfrid	_____	19
	10. Ofred	_____	11
	11. Kenred	_____	2
	12. Ofric	_____	11
	13. Ceolwulf	_____	8
	14. Egbert, alias Eaadbert	_____	20
	15. Ofulf	_____	1
	16. Ethelwald, alias Mollo	_____	6
	17. Alured	_____	9
	18. Ethelred, alias Ethelbert	_____	4
	19. Alfwold	_____	11
	20. Ofred ; then Ethelbert again.		

After Ethelred was slain, there was an interregnum of 33 years, during which time, the kingdom was in the possession of Edgbert, king of the West-Saxons.

VI. EAST-ANGLES.

Pagans.	1. Uffa	_____	7
	2. Titist	_____	10
	3. Redwald	_____	44
	4. Eorpwald	_____	12
	5. Sigebert		
	6. Egric		
Christians.	7. Anna	_____	13
	8. Ethelbert		
	9. Ethelwald	_____	9
	10. Adulf	_____	19
	11. Elfwald	_____	7
	12. Beorna	_____	24
	13. Ethelred	_____	52
	14. Ethelbert	_____	5

When Ethelbert was slain by Offa, it was united to Mercia; yet St. Edmund reigned afterwards, and was murdered by the Danes, in 870.

VII. MER-

VII. MERCIA.

		<i>Reigned Years.</i>
Pagans.	Cridda, Wibba, and Cheorl, petty kings.	
	1. Penda, Ann. Dom. 625.	
	2. Peada and Oswy, dukes	3
	3. Wulfer	16
	4. Ethelred, alias Ædired	30
	5. Kenred	4
	6. Ceolred	8
	7. Ethelbald	41
	8. Beornred	1
	9. Offa	38
Christians.	10. Egfer	1
	11. Kenulf	2
	12. Kenelm and Ceolulf	1
	13. Beornulf	3
	14. Ludecan	2
	15. Withlaf	13
	16. Bertulf	13
	17. Burrhed	22
	18. Ceolwulf.	

See Heptarchy, in the Alphabet.

KINGS of SCOTLAND, and the Time they reigned.

The first King began to reign 328 before Christ.

Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.	Names.
1003,	Malcolm II.	1165,	William.
1033,	Duncan.	1214,	Alexander II.
1040,	Macbeth, <i>Tyrant.</i>	1249,	Alexander III.
1057,	Malcolm III.	1285,	<i>Interregnum.</i>
1093,	Donald VII.	1292,	John Baliol.
1094,	Duncan II.	1306,	Robert I.
1096,	Edgar.	1329,	David II. and Richard.
1106,	Alexander.	1370,	Robert II.
1124,	David.	1390,	John Robert.
1153,	Malcolm IV.		

Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.	Names.
1423,	James I.	1513,	James V.
1437,	James II.	1542,	Mary Stuart.
1460,	James III.	1567,	James VI.
1488,	James IV.		

The successors of James VI. became kings of England till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united.

Lord Lieutenants of IRELAND since the Union.

- 1707, April 17, Thomas, earl of Pembroke.
- 1708, Nov. 25, Thomas, lord Wharton.
- 1711, July 3, James, duke of Ormond.
- 1713, October 27, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury.
- 1717, August 7, Charles, duke of Bolton.
- 1721, August 28, Charles, duke of Grafton.
- 1724, October 22, John lord Carteret.
- 1731, September 11, Lionel, duke of Dorset.
- 1737, September 7, William duke of Devonshire.
- 1745, August 31, Philip, earl of Chesterfield.
- 1747, September 13, William, earl of Harrington.
- 1751, September 19, Lionel, duke of Dorset.
- 1755, May 5, William, marquis of Harrington.
- 1757, September 25, John, duke of Bedford.
- 1761, October 6, Dunk, earl of Halifax.
- 1763, Sept. 22, Hugh, earl of Northumberland.
- 1765, June 5, lord viscount Weymouth.
- 1765, October 18, Francis earl of Hertford.
- 1766, October 6, earl of Bristol.
- 1767, August 9, George, viscount Townshend.
- 1772, Oct. 9, Simon, earl Harcourt.

A List of the LORDS CHANCELLORS, since William the Conqueror.

In these dates the Old Style is preserved, till the alteration. When made.

Maurice, afterwards bishop of London, died,
Sept. 26, 1107.

1067
Osmond

	When made.
Osmund, afterwards earl of Dorset, bp. of Sarum.	
Arfakt, bishop of Helmstadt, Germany.	1073
Herman, bishop of Sherborne.	
Rev. William Welfon.	
W. Giffard, bp. of Winton, died, July 21, 1128.	
Robert Bloet, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, died, Jan. 10, 1122.	1087
Roger, afterwards bishop of Sarum, died, Dec. 4, 1139.	after 1100
Geofrey Rufus, afterwards bishop of Durham.	
Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, died, Aug. 1147.	
	after 1135
Pauper, natural son of Roger, bishop of Sarum.	
Philip.	1153
Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, murdered, Dec. 29, 1171.	1157
Rev. Geofrey Plantagenet, son of Henry II. by Rosamund, died, 1213.	1181
Walter de Bidun.	
W. Longchamp, bp. of Ely, died, Jan. 29, 1197.	1189
Hugh, afterward bishop of Lincoln, died, Feb. 7, 1234.	1204
Walter de Gray, afterwards archbishop of York, died, May, 1255.	1206
Rich. de Marisco, bp. of Durham, died, 1226.	1212
Ralph Neville, afterwards bishop of Winton, died, Feb. 1, 1244.	1223
Simon Norman.	1238
Richard, afterwards bishop of Chester.	1239
Ralph Neville, again.	1242
Ranulph Brito.	
Silvester de Everton, bishop of Carlisle	1246
John Lexington.	Sept. 1247
John Mansel, chancellor of St. Paul's, London.	1248
Peter de Rievallis, and Rev. Will. de Kilkenny.	1250
Peter Chaseport, and J. de Lessington.	May 1253
Will. de Kilkenny, afterwards bishop of Ely.	1253
Henry de Wengham, afterwards bishop of Lon- don, died, July 13, 1261.	1255
	Nicholas

When made.

Nicholas, archdeacon of Ely.	1259
Walter Merron, afterwards bishop of Rochester, died, Oct. 27, 1278.	1261
Nicholas, archdeacon of Ely, again, afterwards bishop of Winton, died, 1280.	1263
John de Chisul, afterwards bp. of London. about	1264
Thomas, de Cantilupus, afterwards bishop of He- reford, died, Aug. 25, 1282.	1265
Walter Giffard, archbishop of York, died, April 25, 1279.	1265
Godfrey Giffard, afterwards bishop of Worcester, died, 1302.	1267
John Chisul, again.	1269
Richard Middleton.	1269
John Kirkby, afterwards bishop of Ely, died Mar. 26, 1290.	1272
Rob. Burnet, bp. of Bath and Wells, died 1292.	1274
Walter Langton.	1292
John Langton, afterwards bishop of Chichester.	1293
William Greenfield, archbishop of York, died, Sept. 13, 1315.	1302
William Hamelton, dean of York.	1305
Ralph Baldock, bishop of London, died, July 24, 1313.	1307
Walter Reynold, archbishop of Canterbury.	1311
John Sandale, bishop of Winton, died, 1320.	1315
John Hotham, bp. of Ely, died, Jan. 25, 1336.	1318
John Salmon, bp. of Norwich, died July 6, 1325.	1320
W. Ayermin, bishop of Norwich, died, Mar. 28, 1337.	1323
Robert Baldock, bishop of Norwich.	1324
John Hotham, again.	1324
Henry Cliff, keeper of the rolls, and William Herlaston, Chancery-clerk.	1329
Henry Burwash, bishop of Lincoln, died Dec. 1340	May 1329
John Stratford, afterwards archbishop of Canter- bury, died, April 9, 1392.	1332
Rich. Bury, bp. of Durham, died, April 24, 1345.	1336
John Stratford, again.	1336

	When made.
Robert Stratford, brother to John.	1338
Richard Bintworth, bishop of London, died, December 8, 1339.	July, 1339
John de St. Paul, keeper of the rolls, Michael Worth, and Thomas Baumburg.	1340
John de St. Paul, alone.	Feb. 1341
John Stratford, again.	1341
Robert Stratford, again.	1341
Sir Robert Burgchier.	1342
Robert Parnyng.	Oct. 1342
Robert Sadington.	Sept. 1344
John Offord.	Oct. 1346
John Thurfby, archbishop of York, died, November 6, 1373.	July, 1347
Will. Edenton, bp. of Winton, died, 1366.	Feb. 1357
Simon Langham, archbishop of Canterbury, died, July 22, 1367.	Feb. 1363
William of Wickam, bishop of Winton, died, 1402.	Sept. 1368
Sir Robert de Thorp.	Mar. 1372
John Knyvet.	1373
Adam Houghton, bishop of St. David's, died, April, 1389.	Jan. 1377
Sir Richard de la Scrope.	1379
Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury.	1380
William Courtney, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, died, July, 1396.	1381
Sir Richard de la Scrope, again.	1382
Robert Braybroke, bishop of London, died, 1404.	Sept. 1383
Michael de la Pool, earl of Suffolk.	Mar. 1383
Thomas Arundel, bishop of Ely.	Oct. 1387
William of Wickam, again	May 1389
Thomas Arundel, again, then archbishop of Canterbury, died, Feb. 20, 1413.	Sept. 1392
Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter.	Nov. 1397
Sir John Searle, keeper of the rolls.	Nov. 1400
Edmund Stafford, again, died, Sept. 1419.	Mar. 1401
Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winton, died, April 11, 1447.	1404
	Thomas

When made.

Thomas Langley, bp. of Durham, died, 1437.	1404
John Wakering, clerk, keeper of the rolls.	Jan. 1410
Sir John Beaufort, d. of Exeter, died, 1425.	Jan. 1410
Henry Beaufort, again.	1412
Simon Garnstede, clerk, master of the rolls.	Sept. 1417
Henry Beaufort, again.	Oct. 1417
John Kemp, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, died, Mar. 22, 1453.	Mar. 1425
John Stafford, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, died, July 6, 1452.	Feb. 1432
John Kemp, again.	Jan. 1450
Richard Neville, earl of Sarum, beheaded, 1461.	Apr. 1454
Thomas Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury, died, 1486.	Mar. 1455
William Wykham, bishop of Winton, died, August 11, 1486.	Oct. 1457
George Nevill, afterwards archbishop of York, died, 1476, aged 46.	July, 1460
Robert Stillington, bishop of Bath and Wells, died, a prisoner, in 1491.	June, 1468
John Alcock, afterwards bishop of Ely, died, Oct. 1, 1500.	Sept. 1473
Laurence Booth, afterwards archbishop of York, died, 1483.	June, 1474
Thomas Rotheram, afterwards archbishop of York, died, 1500, aged 76.	1475
John Ruffel, bishop of Lincoln, died, July 30, 1490.	Nov. 1484
John Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, died Oct. 1501.	Aug. 1487
H. Deane, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury,	Oct. 1501
W. Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, died, 1522.	Aug. 1502
Thomas Wolsey, archbishop of York.	Dec. 1516
Sir Thomas More.	Oct. 1530
Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards baron Audley, died, April 30, 1544.	May, 1533
	Lord

Lord Wriothesley, afterwards earl of Southampton.	When made. 1545
Lord Paulet, afterwards marquis of Winchester, died, 1571, aged 97.	July, 1547
Lord Rich, died, 1566.	Nov. 1547
Thomas Goodrick, bishop of Ely.	Jan. 1551
Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winton.	Sept. 1553
Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York, died about 1566.	Jan. 1555
Sir Nicholas Bacon, died, 1579.	Dec. 1559
Sir Thomas Bromley, died, 1586.	April, 1579
Sir Christopher Hatton, died, 1591.	April, 1587
Sir John Puckering.	May, 1592
Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards viscount Brack- ley, died, 1617.	1596.
Sir Francis Bacon, afterwards viscount St. Al- bans.	Mar. 1616
John Williams, afterwards archbishop of York, died, Mar. 25, 1650.	July, 1620
Lord Coventry, died, 1639.	Nov. 1625
Sir John Finch.	Jan. 1639
Sir Edward Littleton, died, 1645, aged 56.	Jan. 1640
Sir Richard Lane.	Aug. 1645
Sir Edward Herbert, died, 1660.	1653
Lord Clarendon.	Dec. 1657
Sir Orlando Bridgman.	Aug. 1667
Earl of Shaftsbury, died, Jan. 22, 1682, aged 61.	Nov. 1672
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Notting- ham, died, Dec. 11, 1682, aged 60.	1673
Lord Guilford, died, Sept. 5, 1685.	Dec. 1682
Lord Jeffreys, died, April 18, 1689.	Oct. 1685
Sir John Maynard, Anthony Kecke, and William Rawlinson.	Mar. 1689
Lord Somers, died, 1716, aged 63.	Mar. 1692
Sir Nathan Wright.	May 1700
Lord Cowper, first chancellor of Great Britain,	Oct. 1705
In commission.	Aug. 1710
Lord Harcourt.	April 1713
	Lrod

	When made.
Lord Cowper, again.	Sept. 1714
Lord Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield.	May 1718
Lord King, died, 1734, aged 64.	June 1725
Lord Talbot, died, Feb. 14, 1737, aged 52.	Nov. 1733
Philip York, earl of Hardwicke.	1737
Lord Henley, afterwards earl of Northington.	Jan. 1761
Charles Pratt, Lord Camden.	July 1766
Charles York.	Jan. 1770
In commission, viz. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, knt. Hon. Henry Bathurst, and Sir Richard Aston, knt.	Jan. 1770
Hen. Bathurst, lord Apsley, now earl Bathurst,	Jan. 1771

CHANCELLORS of the University of OXFORD.

When elected.
1552, Sir John Mason, knight.
1556, Cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury.
1558, Henry Fitzalan, earl of Arundel.
1559, Sir John Mason, again.
1564, Robert Dudley earl of Leicester.
1588, Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor.
1591, Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset.
1608, Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury.
1610, Thomas Egerton, lord Ellesmere.
1616, William, earl of Pembroke.
1630, William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury.
1641, Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke.
1643, William, marquis of Hertford.
1647, Philip, earl of Pembroke, again.
1650, Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of England, &c.
1657, Lord Richard Cromwell, protector.
1660, Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon.
1667, Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury.
1669, James, duke of Ormond.
1688, James duke of Ormond, grandson of the above.
1715, ——— earl of Arran.
1759, John, earl of Westmoreland.
1762, George Henry, earl of Litchfield.
1772, Frederick, lord North.

CHANCELLORS of the University of CAMBRIDGE.
When installed.

- 1547, Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward IV.
1549, John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.
1553, Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
1556, Reginald Pole, archbishop of Canterbury.
1558, Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh.
1598, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex.
1600, Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury.
1611, Henry Howard, earl of Northampton.
1614, Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk.
1621, Thomas Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury.
1626, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.
1628, Henry Rich, earl of Holland.
1648, Edward Montague, earl of Manchester.
1671, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.
1674, James Scott, duke of Monmouth.
1682, Christopher Monke, duke of Albemarle.
1688, Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset.
1748, Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle.
1768, Augustus Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.

A List of the Archbishops of CANTERBURY, since the establishment of that See ; with the dates of their Translations.

 This mark * implies, of honourable houses.

	Names.	Years	Tran.
1,	St. Austin		569
2,	St. Laurentius,		611
3,	St. Mellitus.		619
4,	St. Justus.		624
5,	St. Honorius.		636
6,	St. Deus-dedit, the first Englishman.		654
	Vacant four years.		
7,	St. Theodorus, a Grecian.		668
8,	St. Brithwaldus.		692
9,	St. Tatwinus.		731
10,	Nothelmus.		736
11,	Cuthbert.		742
			11, Breg-

Names.	Tran.
12, Bregwinus.	759
13, Lambert.	764
14, Ethelardus.	793
15, Ulfredus.	807
16, Theogildus.	832
17, Celnothus.	
18, Ethelradus.	871
19, Pleimundus.	889
20, Athelmus.	915
21, Wulfelmus, Lord Chancellor.	924
22, St. Odo, or Otho.	934
23, St. Dunstan, Lord Treasurer.	961
24, Ethelgarus.	988
25, Siricius.	989
26, Gofricus.	993
27, St. Elphégus.	1006
28, Livingus.	1013
29, St. Angelnothus,*	1020
30, St. Eadlinus.	1038
31, Robert.	1050
32, Stigand.	1052
33, Lanfranc, an Italian.	1070
Vacant four years.	
34, St. Anselm.	1093
35, Randulph.	1114
36, William Curbail.	1122
37, Theobald.	1138
38, St. Thomas à Becket, lord chancellor.	1162
39, Richard.	1171
40, Baldwin.	1184
41, Regipald.	1191
42, Hubert Walter, lord chancellor and lord justice.	1193
43, Stephen Langton cardinal.	1206
44, Richard Wethershed.	1229
45, St. Edmund, chancellor of Oxford.	1234
46, Boniface.*	1244
47, Robert Kilwarby, cardinal.	1272
48, John Peckham.	1278
49, Robert Winchelsey, chancellor of Oxford.	1294

Names.	Tran.
50, Walter Reynolds, lord chancellor and lord treasurer.	1313
51, Simon Mepham.	1327
52, John Stratford, lord chancellor.	1333
53, Thomas Bradwardin.	1348
54, Simon Islip.	1349
55, Simon Langham, cardinal and lord chanc.	1366
56, William Witlesey.	1367
57, Simon Sudbury, lord chancellor, beheaded by the rebels of <i>Wat Tyler</i> .	1379
58, William Courtney, chancellor of Oxford.*	1381
59, Thomas Arundel, lord chancellor.*	1396
60, Henry Chichely, cardinal.*	1414
61, John Stafford, cardinal, lord chancellor and lord treasurer.	1443
62, John Kemp, cardinal, lord chancellor twice.	1452
63, Thomas Bouchier, cardinal, lord chancellor and chancellor of Oxford.*	1454
64, John Morton, the like.	1486
65, Henry Dean.	1502
66, William Warham, lord chancellor and chancellor of Oxford.	1504
67, Thomas Cranmer.	1533
68, Reginald Pole, cardinal and chancellor of Oxford.*	1555
69, Matthew Parker.	1559
70, Edmund Grindal.	1575
71, John Whitgift.	1583
72, Richard Bancroft, chancellor of Oxford.	1604
73, George Abbot.	1610
74, William Laud, chancellor of Oxford, beheaded.	1644
See vacant fifteen years.	
75, William Juxon, once lord treasurer.	Sept. 1660
76, Gilbert Sheldon.	July 1663
77, Will. Sancroft, deprived, Feb. 1, 1691.	Jan. 1677
78, John Tillotson.	Apr. 1691
79, Thomas Tennison.	Dec. 1694
80, William Wake.	Dec. 1715
81, John Potter.	Mar. 1737
	82, Tho-

Names.	Trans.
82, Thomas Herring.	Dec. 1747
83, Matthew Hutton.	May 1757
84, Thomas Secker.	May 1758
85, Frederick Cornwallis.*	Oct. 1768

N. B. The figures before the names refer to the number of bishops since the establishment of the see.

Such bishops as follow Canterbury, are subject to Canterbury; such as follow York, to York.

Bishops of St. Asaph, since the Restoration. 37.

38, George Griffith,	Oct. 1660
39, Henry Glemham,	Oct. 1667
40, Isaac Barrow,	Mar. 1669
41, William Lloyd,	Sept. 1680
42, Edward Jones,	Dec. 1692
43, George Hooper,	Oct. 1703
44, William Beveridge,	July 1704
45, William Fleetwood,	May 1708
46, John Wynne,	Nov. 1714
47, Francis Hare,	Dec. 1727
48, Thomas Tanner,	Nov. 1731
49, Isaac Maddox,	Sept. 1736
50, Samuel Lisle,	Apr. 1744
51, Robert Drummond,*	Mar. 1748
52, Richard Newcombe,	Aug. 1761
53, Jonathan Shipley.	June 1769

BANGOR. 47.

48. William Roberts, died, 1665,	1637
49, Robert Morgan,	June 1666
50, Humphrey Lloyd,	Oct. 1673
51, Humphrey Humphreys,	June 1689
52, John Evans.	Jan. 1701
53, Benjamin Hoadly,	Dec. 1715
54, Richard Reynolds,	Nov. 1721
55, William Baker,	Aug. 1723
56, Thomas Sherlock	Feb. 1727
57, Charles Cecil,	May 1735
58, Thomas Herring,	Feb. 1738
59, Matthew Hutton,	Nov. 1743
L 5	60, Zacha-

Names.	Tran.
60, Zachary Pearce,	Mar. 1747
61, John Egerton,*	July 1756
62, John Ewer,	Jan. 1769
63, John Moore.	1775

BATH and WHEELS. 55.

56, William Pierce,	1632
57, Robert Creighton,	May 1670
58, Peter Mew,	Dec. 1672
59, Thomas Kenn, deprived, Feb. 1690,	Feb. 1684
60, William Beveridge, nominated, but re- fused it,	Apr. 1691
61, Richard Kidder,	June 1691
62, George Hooper,	Mar. 1703
63, John Wynne,	Nov. 1727
64, Edward Willes.	Dec. 1743
65, Charles Moss,	1774

BRISTOL. 13.

14, Gilbert Ironside,	Dec. 1660
15, Guy Carlton,	Dec. 1671
16, William Gulston,	Jan. 1678
17, John Lake,	Aug. 1684
18, Jonathan Trelawney,	Nov. 1685
19, Gilbert Ironside,	Oct. 1689
20, Joseph Hall,	Aug. 1691
21, John Robinson,	Nov. 1710
22, George Smalridge,	Mar. 1714
23, Hugh Boulter,	Oct. 1719
24, William Bradshaw,	Oct. 1724
25, Charles Cecil,	Mar. 1733
26, Thomas Secker,	Feb. 1735
27, Thomas Gooch,	June 1737
28, Joseph Butler.	Dec. 1738
29, John Conybeare,	Jan. 1751
30, John Hume,	July 1756
31, Philip Younge,	July 1758
32, Thomas Newton.	Jan. 1762

CHICHESTER, 72.

73, Henry King,	1641
74, Peter Gunning,	Feb. 1669
	75, Ralph

Names.	Trans.
75, Ralph Brideoke,	Mar. 1675
76, Guy Carlton,	Jan. 1678
77, John Lake,	Oct. 1685
78, Simon Patrick,	Oct. 1689
79, Robert Grove,	Aug. 1691
80, John Williams,	Dec. 1696
81, Thomas Manningham,	Aug. 1709
82, Thomas Bowers,	Aug. 1722
83, Edward Waddington,	Oct. 1724
84, Francis Hare,	Dec. 1731
85, Matthias Mawson,	Nov. 1740
86, Sir William Ashburnham,*	Apr. 1754

ST. DAVIDS. 92.

93, William Lucy,	Oct. 1666
94, William Thomas,	Nov. 1677
95, Laurence Womack,	Nov. 1683
96, John Lloyd,	Oct. 1686
97, T. Watfon, deprived, Aug. 3, 1699, June 1687	
See vacant 5 years 8 months.	
98, George Bull,	Mar. 1705
99, Philip Bisse,	Nov. 1710
100, Adam Ottley,	Feb. 1712
101, Richard Smalbroke,	Jan. 1723
102, Elias Sydal,	May 1731
103, Nicholas Clagett,	Feb. 1732
104, Edward Willes,	Jan. 1743
105, Richard Trevor,	April 1744
106, Anthony Ellys,	Feb. 1753
107, Samuel Squire,	June 1761
108, Robert Lowth,	June 1766
109, Charles Moss,	Dec. 1766
110, James York,*	1774

ELY. 39.

40, Matthew Wren,	1638
41, Benjamin Laney,	May 1667
42, Peter Gunning,	Feb. 1674
43, Francis Turner, deprived, Feb. 1690.	Aug. 1684
44, Simon Patrick,	Apr. 1691
45, John Moore,	July 1707
46, William Fleetwood,	Nov. 1714
L 6	47, Tho

Names.	Trans.
47, Thomas Green,	Sept. 1723
48, Robert Butts,	July 1738
49, Sir Thomas Gooch,	Mar. 1748
50, Matthias Mawson,	April 1754
51, Edmund Keene,	Jan. 1771

EXETER. 41.

42, John Gauden,	Nov. 1660
43, Seth Ward,	July, 1662
44, Anthony Sparrow,	Oct. 1667
45, Thomas Lamplugh,	Oct. 1676
46, Jonathan Trelawney,	Apr. 1689
47, Offspring Blackall,	Jan. 1707
48, Lancelot Blackburn,	Jan. 1716
49, Stephen Weston,	Dec. 1724
50, Nicholas Clagett,	Aug. 1742
51, George Lavington,	Feb. 1746
52, Frederick Keppel, *	Nov. 1762

GLOUCESTER. 11.

12, William Nicholson,	Nov. 1660
13, John Pritchard,	Oct. 1672
14, Robert Frampton, deprived, Feb. 1, 1690.	
	Mar. 1681
15, Edward Fowler,	April 1691
16, Richard Willis,	Nov. 1714
17, Elias Sydall,	Dec. 1731
18, Martin Benson,	Feb. 1735
19, James Johnson,	Jan. 1753
20, William Warburton,	Feb. 1769

HEREFORD. 77.

78, Nicholas Monck,	Dec. 1660
79, Herbert Croft,	Jan. 1661
80, Gilbert Ironside,	May 1691
81, Humphrey Humphreys,	Dec. 1701
82, Philip Bisse,	Feb. 1712
83, Benjamin Hoadley,	Sept. 1721
84, Henry Egerton,	Feb. 1724
85, Lord James Beauclerk, *	May 1746

LANDAFF.

Names.

Trans.

LANDAFF. 71.

72, Morgan Owen,	1659
73, Hugh Lloyd,	Dec. 1663
74, Francis Davies,	July, 1667
75, William Lloyd,	Apr. 1673
76, William Beaw,	Jan. 1679
77, John Tyler,	June 1706
78, Robert Clavering,	Dec. 1724
79, John Harris,	Apr. 1729
80, Matthias Mawson,	Feb. 1739
81, John Gilbert,	Jan. 1741
82, Edward Willes,	Mar. 1749
83, Richard Newcombe,	Apr. 1753
84, Joam Ewer,	Oct. 1761
85, Jonathan Shipley,	Jan. 1769
86, Shute Barrington,*	June 1769

LICHFIELD and COVENTRY. 74.

75, Accepted Frewen,	1648
76, John Hacket,	Dec. 1661
77, Thomas Wood,	June 1671
78, William Lloyd,	Oct. 1698
79, John Hough,	Aug. 1699
80, Edward Chandler,	Nov. 1717
81, Richard Smalbroke,	Feb. 1730
82, Frederick Cornwallis,*	Mar. 1749
83, John Egerton,*	1768
84, Brownlow North,*	July 1771
85, Richard Hurd,	Jan. 1775

LINCOLN. 64.

65, Robert Sanderson,	Oct. 1660
66, Benjamin Laney,	Mar. 1663
67, William Fuller,	Sept. 1667
68, Thomas Barlowe,	May 1675
69, Thomas Tenison,	Nov. 1691
70, James Gardiner,	Mar. 1694
71, William Wake,	July, 1705
72, Edmund Gibson,	Jan. 1717
73, Richard Reynolds,	June 1723
74, John Thomas,	Apr. 1744
75, John Green,	Jan, 1762

LONDON.

Names.

Tran.

LONDON, 88.

89, William Juxon,	1633
90, Gilbert Sheldon,	1660
91, Humphrey Hinchman,	Sept. 1663
92, Henry Compton,	Dec. 1675
93, John Robinson,	Aug. 1713
94, Edmund Gibson,	April 1723
95, Thomas Sherlock,	Dec. 1748
96, Thomas Hayter,	Oct. 1761
97, Richard Osbaldeston,	Mar. 1762
98, Richard Terrick,	June 1764

NORWICH, 68.

69, Edward Reynolds,	Nov. 1660
70, Anthony Sparrow,	Aug. 1676
71, Will. Lloyd, deprived Feb. 1, 1690.	June 1685
72, John Moore,	April 1691
73, Charles Trimnel,	Jan. 1707
74, Thomas Green,	Aug. 1721
75, John Leng,	Nov. 1723
76, William Baker,	Dec. 1727
77, Robert Butts,	Mar. 1732
78, Thomas Gooch,	Oct. 1738
79, Samuel Lisle,	Apr. 1748
80, Thomas Hayter,	Dec. 1749
81, Philip Yonge,	Dec. 1761

OXFORD, 7.

8, Robert Skinner,	1640
9, William Paul,	Nov. 1663
10, Walter Blandford,	Nov. 1665
11, Nathaniel Crew,	June, 1671
12, Henry Compton,	Nov. 1674
13, John Fell,	Jan. 1675
14, Samuel Parker,	Oct. 1686
15, Timothy Hall,	Oct. 1688
16, John Hough,	May, 1690
17, William Talbot,	Sept. 1699
18, John Potter,	Apr. 1715
19, Thomas Secker,	June, 1737
20, John Hume,	June, 1758
21, Robert Lowth,	Oct. 1766

PETER-

Names.

Trans.

PETERBOROUGH. 9.

10, Benjamin Laney,	Nov. 1660
11, Joseph Henshaw,	Apr. 1663
12, William Lloyd,	Mar. 1679
13, Thomas White,	Aug. 1685
14, Richard Cumberland,	May, 1691
15, White Kennet,	Oct. 1718
16, Robert Clavering,	Feb. 1729
17, John Thomas,	Oct. 1747
18, Richard Terrick,	July, 1757
19, Robert Lamb,	July, 1764
20, John Hinchcliffe,	Dec. 1769

ROCHESTER. 81.

82, John Warner,	1637
83, John Dolben,	Nov. 1666
84, Francis Turner,	Nov. 1683
85, Thomas Sprat,	Nov. 1684
86, F. Atterbury, deprived, June, 1723,	June, 1713
87, Samuel Bradford,	July, 1723
88, Joseph Wilcocks,	Jan. 1731
89, Zachary Pearce,	July, 1756
90, John Thomas,	1775

SALISBURY. 70.

71, Brian Duppa,	1641
72, Humphrey Hinchman,	Oct. 1660
73, John Earle,	Sept. 1663
74, Alexander Hyde,	Dec. 1665
75, Seth Ward,	Sept. 1667
76, Gilbert Burnet,	Mar. 1689
77, William Talbot,	Apr. 1715
78, Richard Willis,	Nov. 1721
79, Benjamin Hoadly,	Oct. 1723
80, Thomas Sherlock,	Nov. 1734
81, John Gilbert,	Jan. 1748
82, John Thomas,	June, 1757
83, Robert Drummond,*	June, 1761
84, John Thomas,	Dec. 1761
85, John Hume,	Sept. 1766

WIN-

Names.

Trans.

WINCHESTER. 70.

71, Brian Duppa,	Sept. 1660
72, George Morley,	Apr. 1662
73, Peter Mew,	Nov. 1684
74, Sir Jonathan Trelawney,	June 1707
75, Charles Trimnel,	July 1721
76, Richard Willis,	Sept. 1723
77, Benjamin Hoadly,	Oct. 1734
78, John Thomas,	June 1761

WORCESTER. 84.

85, George Morley,	Oct. 1660
86, John Gauden,	May 1662
87, John Earle,	Nov. 1662
88, Robert Skinner,	Oct. 1663
89, Walter Blandford,	June 1671
90, James Fleetwood,	July 1675
91, William Thomas,	Aug. 1683
92, Edward Stillingfleet,	Oct. 1689
93, William Lloyd,	Jan. 1699
94, John Hough,	Sept. 1717
95, Isaac Maddox,	Nov. 1743
96, James Johnson.	Nov. 1759

YORK, 70.

71, Accepted Frewen,	Sept. 1660
72, Richard Stern,	Apr. 1664
73, John Dolben,	July, 1683
74, Thomas Lamplugh,	Nov. 1688
75, John Sharp,	July, 1691
76, Sir William Dawes,	Mar. 1714
77, Launcelot Blackburn,	Dec. 1724
78, Thomas Herring,	Apr. 1743
79, Matthew Hutton,	Dec. 1747
80, John Gilbert,	June, 1757
81, Robert Drummond.*	Oct. 1761

CARLISLE, 40.

41, Richard Sterne,	Dec. 1660
42, Edward Rainbow,	July 1664
43, Thomas	

Names.	Trans.
43, Thomas Smith,	June 1684
44, William Nicholson,	June 1702
45, Samuel Bradford,	Apr. 1718
46, John Waugh,	June 1723
47, Sir George Flemming,	Feb. 1734
48, Richard Osbaldeston,	Oct. 1747
49, Charles Lyttelton,*	Apr. 1762
50, Edmund Law.	Mar. 1769

CHESTER, II.

12, Bryan Walton,	Dec. 1660
13, Henry Ferne,	Feb. 1662
14, George Hall,	May 1662
15, John Wilkins,	Nov. 1668
16, John Pearson,	Feb. 1672
17, Thomas Cartwright,	Oct. 1686
18, Nicholas Stratford,	Sept. 1689
19, Sir William Dawes,	Feb. 1707
20, Francis Gastrell,	Apr. 1714
21, Samuel Peploe,	Apr. 1726
22, Edmund Keene,	Mar. 1753
23, William Markham.	Jan. 1771

DURHAM, 68.

69, John Cofin,	Dec. 1660
70, Nathaniel, Lord Crew,*	Oct. 1674
71, William Talbot,	Sept. 1721
72, Edward Chandler,	Nov. 1730
73, Joseph Butler,	Nov. 1750
74, Richard Trevor,*	Jan. 1753
75, John Egerton.*	June 1771

The LOND MAYORS of LONDON, since the Union.

1707, Sir R. Beddingfield.	1713, Sir Ric. Hoare.
1708, Sir Wil. Withers.	1714, Sir Sam. Stanier.
1709, Sir C. Duncombe.	1715, Sir W. Humphreys
1710, Sir Sam. Gerard.	1716, Sir Charles Poers.
1711, Sir Gil. Heathcote.	1717, Sir J. Bateman.
1712, Sir R. Beachcroft.	1718, Sir Wil. Lewen.
	1719, Sir

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1719, Sir John Ward. | 1751, F. Cockayne, esq. |
| 1720, Sir G. Thorold. | 1752 { T. Winterbottom, |
| 1721, Sir John Fryer. | { esq. |
| 1722, Sir Wil. Stewart. | { R. Alsop, esq. |
| 1723, Sir Ger. Conyers. | 1753, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, |
| 1724, Sir Peter Delme. | { Edw. Ironside, esq. |
| 1725, Sir G. Mertins. | 1754 { Thomas Rawlin- |
| 1726, Sir Francis Forbes. | { son, esq. |
| 1727, Sir John Eyles. | 1755, Stephen Theodore |
| 1728, Sir Ed. Beecher. | Jansen, esq. |
| 1729, Sir Robert Bailis. | 1756, Slingsby Bethel, esq. |
| 1730, Sir Richard Brocas. | 1757, M. Dickenson, esq. |
| 1731, H. Parsons, esq. | 1758, Sir Charles Asgill. |
| 1732, Sir Francis Child. | 1759, Sir Richard Glyn. |
| 1733, John Barber, esq. | 1760, Tho. Chitty, esq. |
| 1734, Sir William Billers. | 1761, Sir Matthew Blaki- |
| 1735, Sir Ed. Belamy. | ston. |
| 1736, Sir John Williams. | 1762, Sir Sam. Fludyer. |
| 1737, Sir J. Thompson. | 1763, W. Beckford, esq. |
| 1738, Sir John Barnard. | 1764, W. Bridgen, esq. |
| 1739, Micajah Perry, esq. | 1765, Sir W. Stevenson. |
| 1740, Sir John Salter. | 1766, Gen. Nelson, esq. |
| 1741 { H. Parsons, esq. | 1767, Sir Robert Kite. |
| { D. Lambert, esq. | 1768, Rt. hon. T. Harley. |
| 1742 { Sir R. Godschall. | 1769, Sam. Turner, esq. |
| { G. Heathcote, esq. | { W. Beckford, esq. |
| 1743, Rob. Wilmot, esq. | 1770 { Barlow Treco- |
| 1744, Sir Rob. Westley. | { thick, esq. |
| 1745, Sir Hen. Marshall. | 1771, Brads Crosby, esq. |
| 1746, Sir Rich. Hoare. | 1772, William Nash, esq. |
| 1747, Wm. Benn, esq. | 1773, J. Townsend, esq. |
| 1748, Sir R. Ladbroke. | 1774, Fred. Bull, esq. |
| 1749, Sir Wm. Calvert. | 1775, John Wilkes, esq. |
| 1750 { Sir Sam. Pennant. | 1776, J. Sawbridge, esq. |
| { J. Blachford, esq. | |

The **KINGS** of each **COUNTRY**.

Countries.	Began to reign.
<i>Constantinople.</i> Abdul Hamed,	Jan. 21, 1774
<i>Denmark.</i> Christian VII. born, Jan. 29, 1749.	1766
<i>France.</i> Lewis XVI. born 1754.	1774
	<i>Germany.</i>

Countries.	Began to reign.
<i>Germany.</i> Joseph II. born, March 13, 1741.	1715.
<i>Holland.</i> William V. prince of Orange, born, March 5, 1748.	1766.
<i>Hungary and Bohemia.</i> Maria, Teresa, dowager empress of Germany, born, May 13, 1717.	1740.
<i>Modena.</i> Francis Maria, duke of, born, July 2, 1698.	
<i>Sicily.</i> Ferdinand IV. born Jan. 12, 1751.	1759.
<i>Poland.</i> Stanislaus, born, Jan. 17, 1732.	1764.
<i>Parma.</i> Ferdinand, duke of, born, Jan. 20, 1752.	
<i>Portugal.</i> Joseph, born, June 6, 1714.	1750.
<i>Prussia.</i> Frederic III. born, Jan. 24, 1712.	1740.
<i>Rome.</i> Pius VI.	1775.
<i>Russia.</i> Catherine II. born, May 2, 1729.	1762.
<i>Sardinia.</i> Victor Amadeus Maria, born, June 26, 1726.	1773.
<i>Spain.</i> Charles III. born, Jan. 20, 1716.	1759.
<i>Sweden.</i> Gustavus II. born, Jan. 24, 1746.	1770.
<i>Tuscany.</i> Leopold, grand duke of, born, May 5, 1747.	
<i>Venice.</i> Peter Francis Grimaldi.	1773.

Emperors of Rome, from the Foundation of Rome,
753 before Christ.

Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.	Names.
Ref. Xt.		Aft. Xt.	
753.	Romulus, <i>first king.</i>	14.	Tiberius.
716.	<i>Interregnum.</i>	37.	Caligula.
715.	Numa Pompilius.	41.	Claudius.
672.	Tullus Hostilius.	54.	Nero.
669.	<i>Battle of the Horatii and Curiatii.</i>		<i>L. Clodius Macer. Tyrant.</i>
640.	Ancus Martius.	68.	Galba.
616.	Tarquin, <i>the elder.</i>	69.	Otho.
578.	Servius Tullius.	69.	Vitellius.
534.	Tarquin, <i>the proud.</i>	69.	Vespasian.
500.	<i>Republic of Rome.</i>	79.	Titus.
31.	Augustus <i>first Rom.</i>	81.	Domitian.
	[Emp.]	96.	Nerva.
		98.	Tra-

Began to reign. Aft. Xt.	Names.
98.	Trajan.
117.	Adrian.
138.	Antoninus Pius.
161.	{ M. Aurelius. L. Verus.
170.	M. Aurel. <i>alone</i> .
180.	Commodus.
193.	Pertinax.
193.	Didius Julianus.
193.	Pescenius Niger.
	Clodius Albinus.
193.	S. Severus.
211.	{ M. A. Antoninus. P. Sept. Geta.
217.	M. Apel. Sev. Ma- crinus.
218.	M. Aur. Ant. Ela- gabalus.
222.	Alexander Severus. <i>Vranius Tyrant.</i>
235.	C. Jul. Verus Max- imus.
237.	{ M. Ant. Africa- nus, elder. M. Ant. Africa- nus, younger.
237.	Pupionus & Balbi- nus.
238.	Gordian III.
244.	Philippus, <i>father</i> . Philippus, <i>son</i> . T. Jul. Mar. Paca- tianus.
	P. Sarvil. Marinus.
249.	Decius. Herennius Etruscus.
251.	Hostilianus. L. Priscus Tyrant.

Began to reign. Aft. Xt.	Names.
	<i>Jul. Valens, Tyr.</i>
	<i>M. Aufidius Perpen- na, Tyrant.</i>
	Trebonianus Gallus.
	Vibius Volusianus.
253.	C. Jul. Æmilianus.
253.	Licin. Valerianus, <i>father</i> .
253.	Lic. Egnat. Gallie- nus, <i>son of Valerianus,</i> <i>alone.</i>
	{ Lic. Valerianus, <i>son of Valer.</i> Lic. Salonius, <i>son</i> <i>of Gallien.</i>
	Sulpicius Antoninus.
268.	M. Aur. Cl. Gothicus. Quintilius, <i>brother of</i> <i>Claudius,</i>
270.	Domet. Aurelianus. <i>Firminus, Tyrant, in</i> <i>Egypt.</i>
	<i>Tetricus, Tyrant a- mong the Gauls.</i>
	<i>Athenodorus.</i>
	<i>Heroias Vabalathus.</i>
	<i>A. Septimius.</i>
275.	<i>Interregnum.</i>
275.	Tacitus.
276.	Florianus.
276.	Probus. <i>Saturninus, Proculus,</i> <i>Bonafius.</i>
282.	M. Aurel. Carus. M. Aurel. Carinus. Numerianus.
284.	M. Aur. Julian. Sa- brinus.

Dioclesian

Began to reign. Aft. Xt.	Names.	Began to reign. Aft. Xt.	Names.
	Dioclesian and Max- im. Hercules.		P. Val. Lic. Lyci- nius Cæf.
	Selvius Amandus, Pomponius, Ælia- nus, Carausius, Al- lectus, Epideus A- chilleus, Domitius Domitianus, Tyran.		Valerius Valens. Martinianus.
305.	{ Const. Chlorus, & Galer. Val. Maxi- minus.	337.	{ Constantine, the Gr. Constantine, the younger, died in 340. Constance. Saturninus.
	Flav. Val. Severus.	337.	Constant.
	C. Cal. Val. Maxi- minus.		{ Magnentius, Nepotia- nus, Petronian & Sylvanus, Tyrants.
	M. Aur. Val. Max- entius.	361.	Julian, the apostate,
	Alexander, Tyran.	363.	Jovian.

After this time, the Roman Empire was divided in-
to Eastward and Western; Constantinople being the
capital of the first, Rome of the last. The Eastern
ended in 1202; the Western in 494.

A List of the REGIMENTS, with their Dates and Rank.

<i>Horse Guards.</i>	<i>Fourteen of Dragoons.</i>
1st and 2d Troop, 1660	1st, - - - - - 1683
<i>Horse Grenadier Guards.</i>	2d, - - - - - 1681
1st Troop, - - - - 1685	3d and 4th, - - - - 1685
2d Troop, - - - - 1702	5th, - - - - - 1688
<i>Royal Horse Guards.</i>	6th, - - - - - 1689
Blues - - - - - 1661	7th, - - - - - 1690
<i>Four Regiments of Horse.</i>	8th, - - - - - 1693
1st, 2d, and 3d, - 1685	9th ——— 14th, - 1715
4th, - - - - - 1688	<i>Four of Light Dragoons.</i>
<i>Three of Dragoon Guards.</i>	All - - - - - 1759
All, - - - - - 1685	Three

<i>Three of Foot Guards.</i>		28th, - - - - -	1694
All - - - - -	1650	29th - - - - - 34th,	1702
<i>Seventy-two of Foot.</i>		35th and 36th, - -	1701
1st Reg. - - - - -	1633	37th - - - - - 39th -	1702
2d, - - - - -	1661	40th, - - - - -	1717
3d, - - - - -	1665	41st, - - - - -	1719
4th, - - - - -	1680	42d, - - - - -	1739
5th, - - - - -	1674	43d - - - - - 48th, -	1741
6th, - - - - -	1673	49th, - - - - -	1743
7th - - - - - 15th, -	1685	50th, - - - - -	1753
16th and 17th, - -	1688	51st - - - - - 60th, -	1755
18th, - - - - -	1684	61st - - - - - 72d, -	1758
19th and 20th, - -	1688	<i>Invalids.</i>	
21st, - - - - -	1678	73d, 74th and 75th,	1762
22d - - - - - 27th, -	1689		

A List of the **KINGS of FRANCE** since William
the Conqueror.

	Died.		Died.
Henry I.	1060	Charles VI. the Well-	
Philip I.	1108	beloved.	1422
Lewis VI.	1137	Charles VII. the Vic-	
Lewis VII.	1180	torius.	1462
Philip II. the Au-		Henry IV. of Eng-	
gust I.	1223	land proclaimed.	
Lewis VIII.	1226	Lewis XI.	1482
Lewis IX.	1270	Charles VIII.	1498
Philip III. the Har-		Lewis XII.	1515
dy or Bold.	1285	Francis I.	1524
Philip IV. the Fair.	1314	Henry II.	1559
Lewis X.	1322	Francis II.	1560
Charles IV. the Fair.	1327	Charles IX.	1574
Edward of England		Henry III.	1589
crowned.		Henry IV.	1610
Philip V. the Cour-		Lewis XIII.	1643
tier. <i>Valois</i>	1350	Lewis XIV.	1715
John, died in Lon-		Lewis XV.	1774
don.	1364	Lewis XVI.	
Charles V. the Wise.	1380		

1793
LORD

LORD CHAMBERLAINS, from the present King's
Accession.

* * The dates mark the appointment.

Duke of Devonshire.	
Duke of Marlborough,	Nov. 22, 1762
Earl Gower,	April 22, 1763
Duke of Portland,	July 12, 1765
Earl of Hertford,	Dec. 4, 1766

VICE CHAMBERLAINS.

Right hon. William Finch.	
Earl of Jersey,	July 12, 1765
Hon. Thomas Robinson, now lord Grantham,	Feb. 13, 1770
Lord Hinchinbroke,	Feb. 6, 1771.

GROOMS of the STOLE.

Earl of Rochford.	
Earl of Bute,	Nov. 25, 1760
Earl of Huntingdon,	Mar. 25, 1761
Earl of Bristol,	Jan. 29, 1770
Viscount Weymouth,	March 1775
Earl of Ashburnham;	Nov. 10, 1775

LORD STEWARDS.

Duke of Rutland.	
Earl Talbot,	Mar. 25, 1761

COMPTROLLERS.

Lord Edgcumbe.	
Earl Powis,	May 22, 1761
Lord George Cavendish,	Nov. 25, 1761
Lord Charles Spencer,	Nov. 22, 1762
Thomas Pelham, now lord Pelham,	July 20, 1765
Sir William Meredith,	1774

TREASURERS.

Lord Thomond,	
Earl Powis,	Nov.

Lord Edgcumbe,	July 20, 1765
John (now Sir John) Shelley,	Nov. 27, 1766

COFFERERS.

Duke of Leeds.	
James Grenville,	April 3, 1767
Lord Thomson,	Nov. 25, 1768
Earl of Scarborough,	July 20, 1765
Henry Stanley,	Dec. 4, 1766
Jeremiah Dylon, esq.	1774

MASTERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

John Harris.	
Hon. Hen. Fred. Thynne,	April 19, 1768
Sir Fran. Hen. Drake,	Dec. 19, 1770

MASTERS of the HORSE.

Earl Gower.	
Earl of Huntingdon,	Nov. 25, 1760
Duke of Rutland,	Mar. 25, 1768
Earl of Hertford,	August 1766
Duke of Ancaster,	Dec. 13, 1766

CAPTAINS of the Band of GENTLEMEN-PENSIONERS.

Lord Berkeley of Stratton.	
Earl of Litchfield,	July 17, 1762
Lord Edgcumbe,	Dec. 8, 1772

KEEPER of the GREAT WARDROBE.

Sir Thomas Robinson, late lord Grantham.	
Earl Gower,	Nov. 25, 1760
Lord Le Despencer,	May 3, 1763
Earl of Ashburnham,	July 20, 1765
Lord Pelham,	Nov. 10, 1775

MASTER of the JEWEL OFFICE.

Sir Richard Lyttelton.	
Earl of Darlington,	Dec. 1762

QUEEN'S

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain.	Earl (now duke) of Northumberland.	
	Earl Harcourt,	Apr. 21, 1763
	Earl Dalawar,	1768
Vice Chamberlain.	Lord Viscount Cantalape.	
	Hon. Charles Fitzroy,	1768
Masters of the Horse.	Earl Harcourt.	
	Viscount Weymouth.	Apr. 21, 1763
	Duke of Beaufort,	Jan. 20, 1768
	Earl Waldegrave,	Nov. 1770
Treasurer.	Andrew Stone, esq.	
	Earl of Guildford,	1774
Secretary.	Gen. Græme.	
	Ja. Harris, esq.	1774
	Hon. Sewallis Shirley.	
Comptroller.	Gen. Græme,	1765
	Ja. Harris, esq.	1774

TREASURERS of the CHAMBER.

Rt. hon. Charles Townshend	
Rt. hon. Sir Francis Dashwood, (now lord Le Des- pencer)	Mar. 21, 1761
Rt. hon. Gilbert (now Sir) Elliot,	May 29, 1762
Rt. hon. Sir George Rice,	April 12, 1770

LORD-PRESIDENTS.

Earl Granville.—Died Jan. 2, 1763.—Vacant till September following.	
Duke of Bedford,	Sept. 9, 1763
Earl of Winchelsea,	July 12, 1765
Earl of Northington,	July 30, 1766
Earl Gower,	Dec. 23, 1767

LORD-WARDENS of the STANNARIES.

Lord Waldegrave.	
Humphry Maurice,	Dec. 20, 1762

CHANCELLORS of the DUCHY of LANCASTER.**Lord Kinnoul.****Lord Strange,****Lord Hyde,**

Dec. 15, 1762

June 14, 1771

LORDS PRIVY SEAL.**Earl Temple.****In commission. E. Weston, W. Sharpe, and Jer.****Dyson,**

Oct. 12, 1761

Duke of Bedford,

Nov. 25, 1761

Duke of Malborough,

April 20, 1763

Duke of Newcastle,

July 15, 1765

Earl of Chatham,

July 30, 1766

Earl of Bristol,

Nov. 2, 1768

Earl of Halifax,

Feb. 9, 1770

Earl of Suffolk,

Jan. 22, 1771

Duke of Grafton,

June 12, 1771

Earl of Dartmouth,

Nov. 10, 1775

ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.**Attorney.****Charles Pratt (now lord Camden.)****Mr. Yorke,**

Dec. 14, 1761

Sir Fletcher Norton,

Nov. 1763

Hon. Charles Yorke,

Aug. 1765

William De Grey,

Aug. 1766

Edward Thurloe,

Jan. 23, 1771

Solicitor.**Hon. Charles Yorke.****Fletcher (now Sir) Norton,**

Dec. 14, 1761

William De Gray,

Nov. 1763

Edward Willes,

Aug. 1766

John Dunning,

Dec. 23, 1767

Edward Thurloe,

Mar. 1770

Alexander Wedderburne

Jan. 23, 1771

FIRST

FIRST LORDS of the TREASURY.

Duke of Newcastle.	
Earl of Bute,	May 29, 1762
George Grenville,	Apr. 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham,	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North,	Jan. 28, 1770

CHANCELLORS of the EXCHEQUER.

Henry Bilson Legge.	
Lord Barrington,	Mar. 21, 1761
Sir Francis Dashwood, (now lord Le Despencer)	
	May 29, 1762
George Grenville,	Apr. 16, 1763
William Dowdeswell,	July 12, 1765
Charles Townshend,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North,	Sept. 16, 1767

SECRETARIES to the first LORD.

Charles Jenkinson,	May 29, 1762
Edmund Burke,	July 12, 1765
Richard Stonhewer,	Aug. 2, 1766

SECRETARIES of STATE.

Southern Department.

William Pitt, now lord Chatham.	
Earl of Egremont,	Oct. 9, 1761
Earl of Sandwich,	Sept. 9, 1763
Henry Seymour Conway,	July 12, 1765
Duke of Richmond,	May 23, 1766
Earl of Shelburne,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord Weymouth,	Oct. 21, 1768
Earl of Rochford,	Dec. 19, 1770
Viscount Weymouth,	Nov. 10, 1775

Northern Department.

Earl of Holderness.	
Earl of Bute,	Mar. 25, 1761
George Grenville,	May 29, 1762
	Earl

Earl of Halifax,	Oct. 14, 1762
Duke of Grafton,	July 12, 1765
Henry Seymour Conway,	May, 23 1766
Lord Weymouth,	Jan. 20, 1768
Earl of Rochford,	Oct. 21, 1768
Earl of Sandwich,	Dec. 19, 1770
Earl of Halifax,	Jan. 22, 1771
Earl of Suffolk,	June 12, 1771

For the Colonies.

Earl of Hillsborough,	Jan. 20, 1768
Earl of Dartmouth,	Aug. 14, 1772
Lord George Germain,	Nov. 10, 1775

FIRST LORDS OF TRADE,

Earl of Halifax.	
Lord Sandys,	Mar. 21, 1761
Charles Townshend, (the late)	Mar. 1, 1763
Lord Shelburne,	Apr. 20, 1763
Lord Hillsborough,	Sept. 9, 1763
Lord Dartmouth,	July 20, 1765
Lord Hillsborough,	Aug. 16, 1766
Lord Clare,	Dec. 1766
Lord Dartmouth,	Aug. 31, 1772
Lord George Germain,	Nov. 1775

PAYMASTERS-GENERAL of the Forces.

Right hon. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland.	
Right hon. Charles Townshend,	June 8, 1765
Right hon. lord North, and George Cooke, esq.	Aug. 2, 1766
Right hon. Tho. Townshend, and Geo. Cook, esq.	Dec. 3, 1767
Right hon. Richard Rigby,	June 14, 1768

JOINT POSTMASTERS.

Earl of Besborough ; Hon. Rob. Hamden, now lord Trevor.	
Earl of Egmont ; Hon. R. Hamden,	Nov. 27, 1762
Lord Hyde ; Hon. R. Hamden,	Sept. 10, 1763
Earl of Besborough ; Hon. R. Hamden,	July 20, 1765
Lord	

Lord Grantham ; Earl of Beſborough, July 20, 1765
 Earl of Hillsborough ; Lord Le Deſpencer,
 Dec. 27, 1766
 Earl of Sandwich ; Lord Le Deſpencer, Jan. 20, 1768
 Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne ; and Lord Le De-
 ſpencer, Dec. 19, 1770

SECRETARIES AT WAR.

Right hon. Lord Barrington.
 Right hon. Charles Townſhend, Mar. 24, 1761
 Right hon. Welbore Ellis, Feb. 27, 1763
 Lord Barrington, July 20, 1765

FIRST LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

Lord Anſon.
 Lord Halifax, June 19, 1762
 George Grenville, Oct. 16, 1762
 Lord Sandwich, April 16, 1763
 Lord Egmont, Sept. 9, 1763
 Sir Charles Saunders, Sept. 16, 1763
 Sir Edward Hawke Dec. 2, 1766
 Lord Sandwich, Jan. 12, 1771

TREASURERS of the NAVY.

Right hon. George Grenville.
 Lord Barrington, June 2, 1762
 Lord Howe, Aug. 9, 1765
 Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. Mar. 19, 1770

VICE-ADMIRALS of Great-Britain.

Lord Anſon.
 Henry Osborne, Jan. 4, 1763
 Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 5, 1765

REAR ADMIRALS of Great-Britain.

Sir William Rowley.
 Sir Edward Hawke, Jan. 4, 1763
 Sir Charles Knowles, Nov. 5, 1765
 Sir Francis Holburne, Oct. 1770
 Sir George Bridges Rodney, Aug. 17, 1771
 M 3 VICE-

VICE-ADMIRALS of Scotland.

Earl Finlater.

John, Earl of Hyndford,

Dec. 22, 1764

Earl of March,

Nov. 5, 1765

MASTERS of GREENWICH-HOSPITAL.

Admiral Isaac Townshend,

Sir George Bridges Rodney,

Nov. 30, 1765

Sir Francis Holburne,

June 15, 1771

Sir Charles Hardy,

Aug. 17, 1771

MASTER GENERALS of the Ordnance.

Lord Ligonier.

Marquis of Granby,

May 14, 1763

Lord Viscount Townshend,

Oct. 17, 1772

LIEUTENANT GENERALS of the Ordnance.

Marquis of Granby.

Lord Viscount Townshend,

May 14, 1763

Right hon. Henry Seymour Conway,

Oct. 24, 1767

Sir Jeffery Amherst

Oct. 22, 1772

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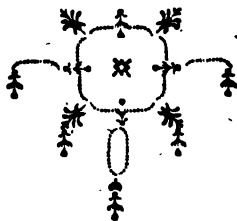
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